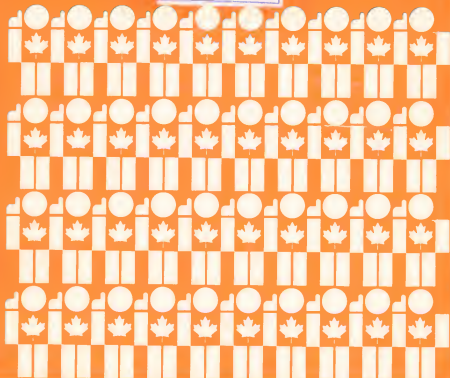


1981 Census Dictionary



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1981 Census Dictionary

Published under the authority of
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May 1982
8-5200 706

Price: Canada, \$12.00
Other Countries, \$14.40

Catalogue 99-901

ISBN 0-660-51240-8

C11228

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INTRODUCTION

The 1981 Census Dictionary is one of several general reference products available to users of 1981 Census data. Information on these other products can be obtained by referring to the current Statistics Canada catalogue, or by contacting your nearest Statistics Canada Office.

Dictionary: Purpose and Structure

The purpose of the dictionary is to provide data users with the definitions of various concepts related to the universes, variables and geographic dimensions of the 1981 Census data base and the available data outputs.

The dictionary is organized alphabetically within major categories related to the universes covered, as follows:

- Population: This section covers definitions of concepts related to individuals within the population universe.
- Families: This section covers definitions of concepts related to the census family and economic family universes, as well as family related characteristics of the population found therein.
- Households: This section covers definitions of concepts related to the household universe, as well as characteristics of the population found therein.
- Dwellings: This section covers definitions of concepts related to the dwelling universe.
- Geography: This section covers definitions of concepts related to the geographic parameters of the data.
- Appendices: The appendices include additional detailed information for particular concepts which was too extensive to include within the confines of the definitions or remarks.
- Index: The index provides a cross-reference of commonly used census terminology.

Definitions: Content and Format

In addition to defining the various concepts, universes, and variables, the dictionary includes details concerning the availability of similar data from other censuses, including 1976, 1971, 1966 and 1961. (Users desiring information on the availability of data from earlier censuses should consult the Administrative Report for the particular census in which they are interested.)

Further details are provided to indicate the population (or subpopulation) for which a particular variable is applicable. Similarly, the response categories for each variable are also listed. In some cases these have been coded directly by the respondent; in other cases they have been clerically coded from a write-in response provided by the respondent; and in some instances, the response categories are derived, often through combining responses to more than one question.

Where there have been changes in historical comparability, or where concepts used in the 1981 Census vary slightly from other Statistics Canada sources, remarks are included to caution the user. Thus, most of the concepts defined will be organized in the following format:

NAME OF THE CONCEPT

(followed by the basic definition)

Censuses: showing census years and sample size to which the concept is applicable; e.g., 1981 (1/5 sample).

Reported for: showing the coverage of the concept; e.g., Private households.

Responses: showing the classification or response categories for the concept; e.g., male; female.

Remarks: showing how the user should be cautioned in applying the concept; e.g., this concept is not comparable to 1971 Census data.

Definitions will also be found in many of the printed data reports, but not generally in as much detail as provided in this publication. Users wishing to review definitions from earlier censuses will have to refer to those provided either in the data reports or in the administrative reports. For the 1971 Census, the Dictionary of the 1971 Census terms is available (Catalogue No. 12-540).

POPULATION

AGE

Refers to age at last birthday (as of the census reference date, June 3, 1981). This variable is derived from date of birth.

Censuses: 1981, 1976, 1971, 1966, 1961

Reported for: Total population.

Responses: Range of values: Single years, 0-121.

Remarks: For more information, see DATE OF BIRTH.

AGE AT FIRST MARRIAGE

Refers to a derived variable based on date of birth and date of first marriage.

Censuses: 1981 (1/5 sample), 1971 (1/3 sample), 1961 (1/5 sample)

Reported for: Population 15 years of age and over, excluding inmates, who have ever been married.

Responses: Range of values: 0 (Not stated); 1 (Not applicable); single years, 15-121.

Remarks: For more information, see DATE OF FIRST MARRIAGE.

AGE AT IMMIGRATION

Refers to the age at which the respondent first immigrated to Canada.

Censuses: 1981 (1/5 sample)

Reported for: Population, excluding inmates.

Responses: Single ages from 0-121.

Remarks: This is a derived variable based on (i) Date of birth, a direct variable collected on a 100% basis, (ii) Year of immigration, a direct variable collected on a 1/5 sample basis, and (iii) an estimated month of immigration.

Persons who immigrated to Canada after they had already established residence here as non-permanent residents were to report the year in which they first received landed immigrant status. It should be noted that the 1981 question addresses a slightly more restricted population (persons not Canadian citizens by birth) than the 1971 population (all persons born outside Canada). Due to processing restrictions, earlier censuses had only

pre-defined periods of immigration which made it impossible to calculate age at immigration.

CENSUS DIVISION OF RESIDENCE 5 YEARS AGO

Refers to the person's usual census division of residence on June 1, 1976, five years prior to Census Day. This concept applies only to the mobility status universe (see "Reported for:" under the term "MOBILITY STATUS").

CENSUS METROPOLITAN AREA OR CENSUS AGGLOMERATION OF RESIDENCE 5 YEARS AGO

Refers to the CMA or CA in which a person usually resided on June 1, 1976, five years prior to Census Day. This concept applies only to the mobility status universe (see "Reported for:" under the term "MOBILITY STATUS").

CENSUS SUBDIVISION OF RESIDENCE 5 YEARS AGO

Refers to the person's usual municipality (CSD) of residence on June 1, 1976, five years prior to Census Day. This concept applies only to the mobility status universe (see "Reported for:" under the term "MOBILITY STATUS").

CITIZENSHIP

Refers to the legal citizenship status of the individual. Persons who are citizens of more than one country were instructed to indicate this fact.

Censuses: 1981 (1/5 sample), 1971 (1/3 sample), 1961

Reported for: Population, excluding inmates.

Responses: Canada by birth; Canada by naturalization; Same as country of birth (other than Canada); Other.

Remarks: Canadian citizens were asked to distinguish between Canadian citizenship by birth and Canadian citizenship by naturalization. This distinction is required to identify the immigrant universe. Persons who were born outside Canada and who are Canadian citizens by birth were requested to report "Canadian by birth".

In census outputs, only a single citizenship is shown. Persons are classified as follows:

- (i) "Canadian" if they report "Canadian by birth" or "Canadian by naturalization";
- (ii) "Canadian" if they report "Canadian by birth" or "Canadian by naturalization" and one or both of "Country of birth (other than Canada)" and "Other";
- (iii) "Country of birth (other than Canada)" if they report both "Country of birth (other than Canada)" and "Other";
- (iv) "Other" if they report only "Other".

Data on persons with multiple citizenships are available on special request, subject to confidentiality constraints.

In 1971, the respondent was asked to indicate his/her country of citizenship and specific countries were coded. For 1981, this coding operation has been eliminated. Citizenship data for specific countries are available by cross-classifying place of birth and citizenship.

CLASS OF WORKER (DERIVED)

Refers to the classification of employment of persons 15 years of age and over, excluding inmates, according to whether a person mainly worked for someone else for wages, salaries, commission or payment in kind, or worked without pay for a relative who is a member of the same household in a "family farm or business", or mainly worked for himself or herself with or without paid help, in the job reported. The job reported was the job in the week prior to enumeration if employed, or the job of longest duration since January 1, 1980 if not employed during the reference week. Persons with two or more jobs in the reference week were to give the information for the job at which they worked the most hours. This is a derived variable.

Censuses: 1981 (1/5 sample), 1971 (1/3 sample), 1961*

Reported for: Population 15 years of age and over, excluding inmates, who worked since January 1, 1980.

Responses: PAID WORKERS (WAGE AND SALARY EARNERS);
UNPAID FAMILY WORKERS (WORKED WITHOUT PAY FOR A RELATIVE
IN A FAMILY BUSINESS OR FARM);

SELF-EMPLOYED WITHOUT PAID HELP (OWN ACCOUNT);
SELF-EMPLOYED WITH PAID HELP (EMPLOYERS).

Remarks: PAID WORKERS (WAGE AND SALARY EARNERS)

Persons 15 years and over who worked since January 1, 1980 and indicated that, in the job reported, they were mainly working for wages, salaries, tips, or commissions. It includes persons who worked for piece-rates; those who worked for payment "in kind" in non-family enterprises, such as members of a religious order, etc., who received free room and board or

other supplies in lieu of cash; salespersons on commission working for only one company and not maintaining an office or staff; and those who worked for various private households at such jobs as baby-sitting, cleaning, etc.

In the 1981 Census publications, the term "paid workers" normally includes self-employed in incorporated companies. In addition, it should be noted that most 1981 publications and tabulations will provide data for those paid workers who were in the labour force during the week prior to enumeration, rather than for the total group of paid workers who had worked since January 1, 1980, although all data are available. Data for paid workers may not be strictly comparable between 1971 and 1981. Newspaper carriers were made paid workers by edit in 1971 but are considered as self-employed in 1981. See also the note concerning these persons in "Unpaid Family Workers".

UNPAID FAMILY WORKERS (WORKED WITHOUT PAY FOR A RELATIVE IN A FAMILY BUSINESS OR FARM)

Persons 15 years and over who worked since January 1, 1980 and for whom the job reported consisted mainly of work without regular money wages for a relative who was a member of the same household, at tasks which contributed to the operation of the business or farm owned or operated by the relative.

The data between 1971 and 1981 may not be strictly comparable because of small changes in definitions. Females who were unpaid family workers, worked as farm labourers and did less than 20 hours of unpaid work a week, were excluded from the labour force according to 1971 definitions. These persons are now included in the employed labour force. Due to changes in tax laws and census procedures, some persons formerly identified as unpaid family workers may now be classified as paid workers. The tax changes permitted for the first time, in the 1980 taxation year, the deduction of a spouse's wages as expenses. This may have resulted in some changes in status from unpaid family workers to paid workers. As well, census editing of this category was more stringent in 1981.

SELF-EMPLOYED WITHOUT PAID HELP (OWN ACCOUNT) SELF-EMPLOYED WITH PAID HELP (EMPLOYERS)

Persons 15 years and over who worked since January 1, 1980 and for whom the job reported consisted mainly of self-employment. In 1971 and 1981 Census publications and tabulations, the term "self-employed" normally excludes self-employed in incorporated companies. Respondents were to indicate "self-employed with paid help" or "self-employed without paid help" as appropriate and to indicate whether their business or farm was incorporated.

Self-employment includes operating a business or professional practice, alone or in a partnership; operating a farm whether the land is rented or owned; working on a free-lance basis or contract to do a job (e.g., architects, private duty nurses, etc.); providing meals and/or rooms and/or day care services in own home for boarders, roomers or neighbours' children; operating a direct distributorship selling and delivering products

such as cosmetics, newspapers, brushes, soap products, etc.; fishing with own equipment or with equipment in which the person had a share.

It should be noted that the tax changes mentioned above may have changed the status of some self-employed persons from "without paid help" to "with paid help" if they decided to pay wages to their spouses.

Some persons who are considered as paid workers in the census are considered as self-employed without a business (and therefore without paid help) in the Labour Force Survey. These are persons working for various private households at such jobs as baby-sitting, cleaning, etc. Separate data are, however, available from the Labour Force Survey to allow for inclusion of such persons as "paid workers". Paid workers in the LFS are further categorized as private paid, government - business, and government - non-business. Coverage differences noted in the LABOUR FORCE ACTIVITY definition should be kept in mind in comparing census and survey data.

- * See the Dictionary of the 1971 Census terms for the differences between 1961 and 1971.

CLASS OF WORKER (DIRECT)

Remarks: See CLASS OF WORKER (DERIVED). The direct variable differs only in that self-employed persons whose farms or businesses were incorporated have not been changed to paid workers. Self-employed in incorporated companies in 1971 and 1981 Census publications are normally included in the paid worker category to permit comparisons with surveys of establishments and the System of National Accounts. However, for some types of analyses, the categories obtained from the direct variable may be more appropriate. As a result, these initial categories are retained on the data base and are available in consultation with subject-matter officers.

DATE OF BIRTH

Refers to the day, month and year of birth, collected for the purpose of determining the person's age as of the census reference date. Persons who were unable to give the exact date of birth were asked to give the best possible estimate.

Censuses: 1981, 1976*, 1971*, 1966**, 1961**

Reported for: Total population.

Responses: January 1, 1860 to June 2, 1981.

Remarks: Due to the 1981 Census reference date, June 3, the age of persons born in June was determined by taking into account whether they were born on

June 1 or 2 on the one hand, or on June 3 to 30 on the other hand. For other months, the day was disregarded in computing age.

* In 1976 and 1971, the question on date of birth was answered in groups of months: January-May, June-December.

** In 1966 and 1961, respondents were asked to state their AGE in completed years as of their last birthday before the census date. In 1961, published data for single years of age were graduated (or smoothed) within each five-year age group to counteract the tendency towards "heaping" at certain specific ages. In 1971 (as in 1966) this was not done, and the published tables represent the data as reported.

DATE OF FIRST MARRIAGE

Refers to the month and year of first marriage for persons 15 years of age and over whose legal marital status is other than never married (single).

Censuses: 1981 (1/5 sample), 1971* (1/3 sample), 1961* (1/5 sample)

Reported for: Population 15 years of age and over, excluding inmates, who have ever been married.

Responses: January 1875; February 1875; . . . , June 1981.

Remarks: In the edit process, persons under 15 years of age were classified as "never married (single)", regardless of the reported marital status.

This question on date of first marriage was answered by males and females, regardless of whether the marriage took place in Canada or abroad.

AGE AT FIRST MARRIAGE was derived by combining this information on date of first marriage with the information reported for date of birth.

* In 1971 and 1961, date of first marriage referred to the month, year and decade of first marriage.

In 1961, the question on date of first marriage applied only to females and was answered in groups of months: January-May, June-November, December.

ETHNIC ORIGIN

Refers to the ethnic or cultural group to which the respondent or the respondent's ancestors belonged on first coming to this continent.

Censuses: 1981 (1/5 sample), 1971 (1/3 sample), 1961

Reported for: Population, excluding inmates.

Responses: See Appendix A-1.

Remarks: Ethnic or cultural group refers to the "roots" of the population, and should not be confused with citizenship or nationality. Canadians belong to many ethnic or cultural groups - English, French, Irish, Scottish, Ukrainian, Native Indian, Chinese, Japanese, Dutch, etc.

If applicable, a guide to the respondent's ethnic origin may be the language which was used by the respondent or the respondent's ancestors on first coming to this continent; e.g., Dutch, Japanese. Note, however, that in cases where a language is used by more than one ethnic group, the specific ethnic group should be reported; e.g., Austrian rather than German.

For Native Peoples, the phrase "on first coming to this continent" in the question was to be ignored by the respondent.

Métis are descendants of people of mixed Indian and European ancestry who formed a distinct socio-cultural entity in the 19th century. The Métis have gone on to absorb the mixed offspring of Native Indian People and groups from all over the world.

It should be noted that in earlier censuses, only the respondent's paternal ancestry was to be reported, theoretically resulting in one ethnic origin per respondent. For 1981, this restriction has been removed and a person may now have more than one ethnic origin. Not all available multiple ethnic origins have been published. The unpublished data will be available upon special request, subject to confidentiality constraints.

A comparison of the 1971 codes to their 1981 counterparts (single responses only) is shown in Appendix A-1.

FARM OPERATOR

Refers to the person who is responsible for the day-to-day decisions made in the operation of the holding.

Censuses: 1981, 1976, 1971, 1966, 1961

FERTILITY

Refers to the number of children ever born alive to ever-married women aged 15 years and over.

Censuses: 1981 (1/5 sample), 1971 (1/3 sample), 1961 (1/5 sample)

Reported for: Female population 15 years of age and over, excluding inmates, who are now married or have ever been married. (Includes those who reported themselves widowed, divorced or separated.)

Responses: None or actual number of children.

Remarks: Respondents were instructed to include children who died after birth as well as those residing elsewhere at census time and to exclude adopted and stepchildren. Stillbirths were not to be included.

FULL-TIME OR PART-TIME WEEKS WORKED IN 1980

Refers to persons 15 years of age and over, excluding inmates, who worked in 1980, who were asked to report whether most of the number of weeks they reported worked in 1980 were full weeks of work or weeks in which they worked only part of the week. Persons with a part-time job for part of the year and a full-time job for another part of the year were to report the information for the job at which they worked the most weeks. This is a direct variable.

Censuses: 1981 (1/5 sample), 1971 (1/3 sample)

Reported for: Population 15 years of age and over, excluding inmates, who worked in 1980.

Responses: Full-time; Part-time.

Remarks: No completely specific definition was given to respondents for full-time because of the varying hours considered as full-time in different occupations and industries. For this reason, full-time data should not be interpreted in terms of specific hours. In 1971, data for this variable included inmates who worked in 1970.

Questions gathering similar information were included in a Labour Force Survey supplementary survey conducted in January 1981. (See LABOUR FORCE ACTIVITY for coverage differences.)

HOME LANGUAGE*

Refers to the specific language spoken at home by the respondent at the time of the census. If more than one language was spoken, the language spoken most often by the respondent was to be reported.

Censuses: 1981 (1/5 sample), 1971 (1/3 sample)

Reported for: Population, excluding inmates.

Responses: See Appendix A-2.

Remarks:

Respondents were instructed to report the language spoken at home. If more than one language was spoken, the respondent was instructed to report the language which he/she spoke most frequently. If the respondent lived alone, the language used most frequently in the daily routine was to be reported. Individuals who are deaf were asked to report the oral or written language which they use, and write "Deaf" in the space provided. For infants who have not yet learned how to speak, the language spoken most often within the home was to be reported.

There is increased emphasis on the individual respondent in the wording of the 1981 question compared to that used in 1971**. This was done to avoid the problem of respondents reporting the language used by the family or household as a whole, a response pattern which was present in the 1971 data. The intent of the question is the same for both census years.

The 1981 home language data are especially useful as they measure language use at the time of the census. When compared to mother tongue data, they indicate the extent to which persons still use (language retention) or no longer use (language transfer) the language they reported as mother tongue. An efficient way of showing this cross-tabulation is given in Appendix A-3.

A comparison of the 1971 codes to their 1981 counterparts is shown in Appendix A-2.

* The term "Home language" replaces the longer and more cumbersome 1971 term of "Language spoken most often at home".

** The 1971 question was "What language do you MOST OFTEN speak at home now?"

HOURS WORKED IN REFERENCE WEEK

Refers to the actual number of hours that persons 15 years of age and over, excluding inmates, worked in the week prior to enumeration. It includes working for wages, salary, tips or commission, working in their own business, farm or professional practice, or working without pay in a family business or farm owned or operated by a relative in the same household. "Work" excludes housework or other work around the house, and volunteer work. This is a direct variable. For further information, see LABOUR FORCE ACTIVITY.

Censuses: 1981 (1/5 sample), 1976 (1/3 sample), 1971 (1/3 sample)

Reported for: Population 15 years of age and over, excluding inmates.

Responses: None or write-in entry of number of actual hours (to the nearest hour).

Remarks: In 1981, unlike 1971 and 1976, the week prior to the census date does not include a holiday. In the previous two censuses, only a very few categories of hours were obtained in two separate questions, one on paid and self-employment hours and a separate one on unpaid hours, and data did not exclude inmates. As well, in 1971, female unpaid family workers who

worked as farm labourers and did less than 20 hours unpaid work in the reference week were excluded from the labour force. Data for 1981 are therefore in most cases not comparable. Similar data (but for a different reference week) are available from the Labour Force Survey. For further information, see Appendix B-2.

HOUSEHOLD STATUS - RELATIONSHIP TO HOUSEHOLD REFERENCE PERSON (PERSON 1)

Refers to the relationship of household members to the household reference person (Person 1). A person may be related to Person 1 through blood, marriage, adoption or common-law (e.g., husband or wife, son or daughter, father or mother, etc.) or unrelated (e.g., lodger, room-mate, employee, etc.).

Censuses: 1981*, 1976**, 1971***

Reported for: Total population.

Responses: Person 1;

Related to Person 1 - husband or wife, common-law partner, son or daughter, father or mother, brother or sister, son-in-law or daughter-in-law, father-in-law or mother-in-law, brother-in-law or sister-in-law, grandchild, nephew or niece, other relative (not elsewhere classified), other relative's husband or wife, other relative's common-law partner, other relative's son or daughter;

Unrelated to Person 1 - lodger, lodger's husband or wife, lodger's common-law partner, lodger's son or daughter, room-mate, room-mate's husband or wife, room-mate's common-law partner, room-mate's son or daughter, employee, employee's husband or wife, employee's common-law partner, employee's son or daughter, Hutterite partner, Hutterite partner's husband or wife, Hutterite partner's son or daughter, inmate.

- * For the 1981 Census, the term Person 1 replaces the previously used concept of "head of household" as the household reference person. Person 1 was to be selected as follows:
 - either the husband or the wife in any married couple living in the dwelling
 - either partner in a common-law relationship
 - the parent, where one parent only lived with his or her never-married son(s) or daughter(s) of any age.If none of the above applied, any adult member of the household.
- ** For the 1976 Census, the head of household was defined as:
 - either the husband or the wife
 - the parent where there was one parent only, with never-married children
 - any member of a group sharing a dwelling equally.

*** For the 1971 Census, the head of household was defined as:

- the husband rather than the wife
- the parent where there was one parent only, with unmarried children
- any member of a group sharing a dwelling equally.

INCOME: AVERAGE INCOME

Refers to the weighted mean total income per unit of a particular group. Average income is calculated from unrounded data by dividing the aggregate income of the group by the number of units in that group.

Remarks: This statistic is not resident on the data base. It is calculated for any given group as follows:

$$\bar{Y} = \frac{\sum(Y_i \cdot W_i)}{\sum W_i}, \text{ where}$$

\bar{Y} = Average income of the group

Y_i = Actual income of each unit in the group

W_i = Weight of each unit in the group.

Average and median incomes and standard errors for average income for individuals will be calculated for those individuals who are at least 15 years of age **and** who have an income (positive or negative). For all other universes, these statistics will be calculated over all units included in the income distribution. All of these statistics will be rounded to the nearest dollar.

INCOME: BENEFITS FROM UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE

Refers to total unemployment insurance benefits, before income tax deductions, received in 1980.

Censuses: 1981 (1/5 sample)

Reported for: Population 15 years of age and over, excluding inmates.

Responses: Dollar value or none.

Remarks: See "Remarks:" under INCOME: TOTAL INCOME.

INCOME: DIVIDENDS AND INTEREST AND OTHER INVESTMENT INCOME

Refers to interest from deposits in banks, trust companies, co-operatives, credit unions, etc., as well as bond and debenture interest and all dividends from both Canadian and foreign sources. Also included are net rents from real estate, mortgage and loan interest received, regular income from an estate or trust fund, and interest from insurance policies from Canadian and foreign sources.

Censuses: 1981 (1/5 sample), 1971 (1/3 sample), 1961 (1/5 sample)

Reported for: Population 15 years of age and over, excluding inmates.

Responses: Dollar value (positive or negative) or none.

Remarks: See "Remarks:" under INCOME: TOTAL INCOME.

INCOME: EMPLOYMENT INCOME

Refers to total income received by persons 15 years of age and over during 1980 as wages and salaries, net income from non-farm self-employment and/or net farm income.

This is a derived variable.

Censuses: 1981 (1/5 sample), 1971 (1/3 sample), 1961 (1/5 sample)

Reported for: Population 15 years of age and over, excluding inmates.

Responses: Dollar value (positive or negative) or none.

Remarks: See "Remarks:" under INCOME: TOTAL INCOME.

INCOME: FAMILY ALLOWANCES

Refers to allowances paid during 1980 by the federal and provincial governments in respect of children under 18 years of age.

This is a derived variable.

Censuses: 1981 (1/5 sample), 1971 (1/3 sample), 1961 (1/5 sample)

Reported for: Population 15 years of age and over, excluding inmates.

Responses: Dollar value or none.

Remarks: No information was collected from the respondents on family allowances. Instead, these were calculated and assigned, where applicable, to one of

the parents, on the basis of information on children in each census family on the questionnaire.

Also see "Remarks:" under INCOME: TOTAL INCOME.

INCOME: GOVERNMENT TRANSFER INCOME

Refers to total income received by persons 15 years of age and over during 1980 from all cash transfer payments from all levels of government.

This is a derived variable.

Censuses: 1981 (1/5 sample), 1971 (1/3 sample), 1961 (1/5 sample)

Reported for: Population 15 years of age and over, excluding inmates.

Responses: Dollar value or none.

Remarks: See "Remarks:" under INCOME: TOTAL INCOME.

INCOME: MAJOR SOURCE OF INCOME

Refers to a derived variable which indicates that income component which constitutes the largest proportion of the total income of an income unit. In the 1981 Census output, several combinations were used to derive this classification. At the most detailed level, the income sources were combined into five components as follows: wages and salaries, self-employment (non-farm and farm), government transfer payments, investment income and other income. The absolute values for these components were compared and the component with the largest absolute value was designated as the major source of income.

Remarks: This variable is not resident on the data base. To avoid errors, subject-matter officers should be consulted before retrieval by this variable.

INCOME: MEDIAN INCOME

Refers to the amount which divides the distribution of a particular group, by size of total income, in two equal parts, one having incomes below the median and the other having incomes above the median.

Remarks: This statistic is not resident on the data base. In an income size distribution, it is calculated as follows:

$$M = L_m + c_m (d/f_m), \text{ where}$$

M = Median value

L_m = Lower boundary of the income group in which $\frac{N}{2} = \frac{\sum W_i}{2}$ falls, where

N = Number of units in the category for whom the distribution is being shown

W_i = Weight of each unit in the category

c_m = Size (range) of the median income group

d = Number of units necessary from the median income group to reach the middle

i.e.,
$$\frac{N}{2} - \sum_i^{m-1} f_i$$

f_m = Frequency or total (weighted) units in the median income group.

Average and median incomes and standard errors for average income for individuals will be calculated for those individuals who are at least 15 years of age and who have an income (positive or negative). For all other universes, these statistics will be calculated over all units included in the income distribution. All of these statistics will be rounded to the nearest dollar.

INCOME: NET FARM SELF-EMPLOYMENT INCOME

Refers to net income (gross receipts minus expenses of operations including depreciation) received during 1980 from the operation of a farm, either on own account or in partnership. In the case of a partnership, only the respondent's share of income was to be reported. Advance, supplementary or assistance payments to farmers by federal or provincial governments were to be included.

Censuses: 1981 (1/5 sample), 1971 (1/3 sample)

Reported for: Population 15 years of age and over, excluding inmates.

Responses: Dollar value (positive or negative) or none.

Remarks: See "Remarks:" under INCOME: TOTAL INCOME.

INCOME: NET NON-FARM SELF-EMPLOYMENT INCOME

Refers to net income (gross receipts minus expenses of operations including depreciation) received during 1980 from respondent's non-farm unincorporated business or professional practice. In the case of a partnership, only the respondent's share was to be included.

Censuses: 1981 (1/5 sample), 1971 (1/3 sample), 1961 (1/5 sample)

Reported for: Population 15 years of age and over, excluding inmates.

Responses: Dollar value (positive or negative) or none.

Remarks: See "Remarks:" under INCOME: TOTAL INCOME.

INCOME: OLD AGE SECURITY PENSION, GUARANTEED INCOME SUPPLEMENT AND BENEFITS FROM CANADA/QUEBEC PENSION PLAN

Refers to Old Age Security pensions and Guaranteed Income Supplements to persons 65 years and over, and Spouses' Allowances to 60 to 64 year-old spouses of Old Age Security recipients paid by the Federal Government. Also included are benefits received under Canada/Quebec Pension Plan.

Censuses: 1981 (1/5 sample), 1971 (1/3 sample), 1961 (1/5 sample)

Reported for: Population 15 years of age and over, excluding inmates.

Responses: Dollar value or none.

Remarks: Provincial income supplements and retirement pensions are not included in this income source.

Also see "Remarks:" under INCOME: TOTAL INCOME.

INCOME: OTHER INCOME FROM GOVERNMENT SOURCES

Refers to all transfer payments, other than Family Allowances, Old Age Security pensions, Guaranteed Income Supplements, Canada/Quebec Pension Plan benefits and Unemployment Insurance benefits, received from federal, provincial and municipal governments during 1980. Included are provincial income supplements, veterans' pensions and allowances, cash welfare payments, workers' compensation, Canada Manpower training and mobility allowances, pensions to widows, the blind and the disabled, etc.

Censuses: 1981 (1/5 sample), 1971 (1/3 sample), 1961 (1/5 sample)

Reported for: Population 15 years of age and over, excluding inmates.

Responses: Dollar value or none.

Remarks: See "Remarks:" under INCOME: TOTAL INCOME.

INCOME: RETIREMENT PENSIONS, SUPERANNUATION AND ANNUITIES, AND OTHER MONEY INCOME

Refers to all regular income received as a result of previous employment of the respondent or a deceased relative. It includes pensions to retired civil servants, RCMP or career military personnel, and all annuities regardless of who purchased them, but excludes lump-sum payments.

It also includes regular income received during 1980 and not reported in any of the other seven sources listed on the questionnaire; e.g., alimony, child support, periodic support from persons not in the household, net income from roomers and boarders, non-investment income such as retirement pensions from abroad, scholarships, etc.

Censuses: 1981 (1/5 sample), 1971 (1/3 sample), 1961 (1/5 sample)

Reported for: Population 15 years of age and over, excluding inmates.

Responses: Dollar value or none.

Remarks: See "Remarks:" under INCOME: TOTAL INCOME.

INCOME: STANDARD ERROR OF AVERAGE INCOME

Refers to the estimated standard error of average income for an income size distribution. It serves as a rough indicator of the precision of the corresponding estimate of average income, if interpreted as shown below. For about 68% of the samples which could be selected from the sample frame, the difference between the sample estimate of average income and the corresponding figure based on complete enumeration would be less than one standard error. For about 95% of the possible samples the difference would be less than two standard errors, and in about 99% of the samples the difference would be less than two and a half times as large as the standard error.

Remarks: This statistic is not resident on the data base. It was especially calculated for most of the income data published.

INCOME: TOTAL INCOME

Refers to the total money income received during calendar year 1980 by persons 15 years of age and over.

This is a derived variable. Although the respondents were asked a direct question on their total income excluding family allowances, this was replaced by a derived total income which

included an assigned amount for family allowances. Thus, total income is the sum of incomes from the following sources:

- total wages and salaries
- net non-farm self-employment income
- net farm self-employment income
- family allowances
- old age security pension and guaranteed income supplement and benefits from Canada or Quebec Pension Plan
- benefits from unemployment insurance
- other income from government sources
- dividends, interest and other investment income
- retirement pensions, superannuation and annuities, and other money income

Censuses: 1981 (1/5 sample), 1971 (1/3 sample), 1961 (1/5 sample)

Reported for: Population 15 years of age and over, excluding inmates.

Responses: Dollar value (positive or negative) or none.

Remarks: The concept of total income in 1981 and 1971 was identical although there are some differences in the combination of sources. In 1971, separate questions on (i) bond and deposit interest and dividends, (ii) other investment income, (iii) retirement pensions, and (iv) other income were asked, while unemployment insurance benefits were combined with "other government income".

Individuals immigrating to Canada in 1980 or 1981 were asked not to report income received by them prior to their arrival in Canada.

The 1981 Census did not collect income information from inmates of institutions; thus, the universe coverage for income data differs between the 1981 and 1971 Censuses. Moreover, published data on family and household incomes in 1981 volumes are restricted to private households as opposed to all households in 1971. For details, see 1971 Census Bulletin 3.1-1, Catalogue No. 94-701.

Both the income concept and the coverage in the 1961 Census were narrower. Income from farming was not included in sources of income and the sample was restricted to non-farm households. Population in the Northwest Territories was not included in the sample. The income reference period was also not unique in that it related to the previous 12 months or, if income was not known for that period, to the 1960 calendar year. For details, see 1961 Census Bulletin 4.1-11, Catalogue No. 98-511.

The annual Survey of Consumer Finances uses a similar concept of income but there are differences in coverage of population by the census and surveys. For details, see the annual report from the survey, Catalogue No. 13-207 (Annual).

INCOME: WAGES AND SALARIES

Refers to gross wages and salaries before deductions for such items as income tax, pensions, unemployment insurance, etc. Included in this source are military pay and allowances, tips, commissions, bonuses and piece-rate payments, as well as occasional earnings in 1980.

Censuses: 1981 (1/5 sample), 1971 (1/3 sample), 1961

Reported for: Population 15 years of age and over, excluding inmates.

Responses: Dollar value or none.

Remarks: See "Remarks:" under INCOME: TOTAL INCOME.

INCORPORATION STATUS*

Refers to the legal status of a business or farm. It is directed at persons who were mainly self-employed, either with or without paid help in the job reported; i.e., their job in the week prior to enumeration or that of longest duration since January 1, 1980.

Censuses: 1981 (1/5 sample), 1971 (1/3 sample)

Reported for: Population 15 years of age and over, excluding inmates, who had worked since January 1, 1980 and who were self-employed.

Responses: Incorporated; Unincorporated.

Remarks: No definition was given for incorporation in the census materials distributed. If the question was unanswered but the name of the firm was given, and either it or the matching name in the List of Establishments included "Inc.", "Ltd.", or "Co.", the "Yes" circle was filled during the coding operation. An INCORPORATED BUSINESS is a business or farm which has been formed into a legal corporation, having a legal entity under either federal or provincial laws. An UNINCORPORATED BUSINESS OR FARM has no separate legal identity, but may be a partnership, family business or owner-operated business.

The question on incorporation assisted in identifying CLASS OF WORKER, since self-employed persons who reported their farm or business as incorporated are included with paid workers in the 1981 Census publications and tabulations.

- * These data are restricted and available only after consultation with subject-matter officers.

INDUSTRY

Refers to the general nature of the business carried out in the establishment where the person (Population 15 years and over, excluding inmates) worked, as indicated by the reporting of the name of the person's employer (or the person's own business name if self-employed) and the kind of business, industry or service engaged in by this establishment. If not employed in the week prior to enumeration, the information was to relate to the person's job of longest duration since January 1, 1980. Persons with two or more jobs were to report the information for the job at which they worked the most hours.

Censuses: 1981 (1/5 sample), 1971 (1/3 sample), 1961*

Reported for: Population 15 years of age and over, excluding inmates, who worked since January 1, 1980.

Responses: The industry classification is based on the 1970 Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) Manual. This is a systematic and comprehensive arrangement of industry classes arranged into Divisions, Major Groups and Classes. An industry class is coded to the three-digit level. These industrial classes are based on the general nature of the business, industry or service engaged in by the establishment. For further information on the classification, see Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1970, Catalogue No. 12-501. One additional class, 005, "Farm Type Unknown" was used in the census and class 715, "Canadian Offices of Canadian-Incorporated Companies Classified as Non-Canadian", was combined with class 707, "Investment and Holding Companies". Class 999 was not used.

Remarks: The categorization into the three-digit Standard Industrial Classification classes was performed through the use of a pre-coded List of Establishments, where possible, to ensure uniformity with the classification of these establishments by other Statistics Canada surveys.

Most 1981 Census publications and tabulations will provide data on industry for the labour force in the reference week (i.e., those persons in the labour force in the week prior to enumeration, June 3, 1981). The Unemployed who never worked or who last worked prior to January 1, 1980 are shown separately in the category "Industry not applicable". For some 1981 Census publications and tabulations, the universe shown for industry is the Experienced Labour Force. This universe specifically excludes the previously mentioned Unemployed for whom industry is not applicable. (See also the chart in Appendix B-1.)

In most 1981 tables on industry, the "Industry unspecified or undefined" category will not appear. This category has been redistributed by imputation into new "imputed groups" within each major group.

The Labour Force Survey obtains the industry of the main job of persons employed in the reference week. For the Unemployed and those "Not in labour force", the Labour Force Survey records the industry of the last job held for those persons who have worked at any time in the past five years. Coverage differences (see LABOUR FORCE ACTIVITY) and the industry classification used should be ascertained before comparing the data.

- * See the Dictionary of the 1971 Census terms for the differences between 1961 and 1971.

INMATE

Refers to a resident of an "institutional" collective dwelling, other than staff members and their families.

Remarks: "Institutional" collective dwellings are orphanages and children's homes, special care homes and institutions for the elderly and chronically ill, general hospitals, psychiatric hospitals, treatment centres and institutions for the physically handicapped, penal and correctional institutions, juvenile delinquent homes and jails.

In the 1981 Census, data for inmates were **not** collected for the one-fifth (1/5) sample variables: place of birth, citizenship, year of immigration, ethnic origin, religion, home language, official language, education (all components), mobility status, fertility, date of first marriage, labour force and work activity (all components), class of worker, occupation, industry, place of work and income. Therefore, all tabulations or output containing these sample variables will not include inmates. This is in contrast to the 1971 and 1976 Census data which did include inmates in many of the sample variable tabulations and output. There were approximately 215,000 inmates enumerated in Canada in the 1976 Census.

LABOUR FORCE ACTIVITY

Refers to the labour market activity of the population 15 years of age and over, excluding inmates, who, in the week prior to enumeration (June 3, 1981) were **Employed** or **Unemployed**. The remainder of the working age population are classified as **Not in labour force**. The two components of the labour force are defined as below:

- Employed** - The Employed includes those persons who, during the week prior to enumeration:
- (a) did any work at all; or
 - (b) were absent from their jobs or businesses because of own temporary illness or disability, vacation, labour dispute at their place of work, or were absent for other reasons.
- Unemployed** - The Unemployed includes those persons who, during the week prior to enumeration:
- (a) were without work, had actively looked for work in the past four weeks and were available for work; or
 - (b) had been on lay-off for 26 weeks or less and expected to return to their job; or
 - (c) had definite arrangements to start a new job in four weeks or less.

For a more comprehensive definition of the Employed and Unemployed, see below. (See also the chart in Appendix B-1.)

Censuses: 1981 (1/5 sample), 1976 (1/3 sample), 1971 (1/3 sample), 1961*

Reported for: Population 15 years of age and over, excluding inmates.

Responses: Employed - worked in reference week (Armed Forces);
Employed - worked in reference week (Civilian);
Employed - absent from job or business in reference week (Armed Forces);
Employed - absent from job or business in reference week (Civilian);
Unemployed - on temporary lay-off;
Unemployed - new job to start in four weeks or less (experienced);
Unemployed - new job to start in four weeks or less (inexperienced);
Unemployed - looked for full-time work (experienced);
Unemployed - looked for full-time work (inexperienced);
Unemployed - looked for part-time work (experienced);
Unemployed - looked for part-time work (inexperienced);
Not in labour force - last worked in 1981;
Not in labour force - last worked in 1980;
Not in labour force - last worked before 1980;
Not in labour force - never worked in lifetime.

Remarks: The categories of this concept were derived from the responses to the labour force queries on the census questionnaire. These were as follows:

HOURS WORKED IN REFERENCE WEEK
ON TEMPORARY LAY-OFF OR ABSENT FROM (THEIR) JOB OR
BUSINESS (IN REFERENCE WEEK)
NEW JOB TO START IN FOUR WEEKS OR LESS (FROM REFERENCE
WEEK)
LOOKED FOR WORK IN PAST FOUR WEEKS (INCLUDING REFERENCE
WEEK)
REASONS UNABLE TO START WORK (IN REFERENCE WEEK)
WHEN LAST WORKED

Definitions of the above-listed variables are included in this dictionary. However, the major purpose of these variables was to derive the labour force activity of the respondent; other than specialized research in consultation with subject-matter officers, the direct use on their own of these variables (except for HOURS WORKED IN REFERENCE WEEK and WHEN LAST WORKED) should be avoided.

The Employed includes all persons working for wages and salary, all persons working in their own business, farm or profession, and all persons working without pay in a family farm or business during the reference week, as well as persons who were absent from their jobs or businesses because of illness, labour dispute at their place of work, vacation, etc.

Work for wages or salary included work for wages, salaries, piece-rates, tips, commissions, "payment in kind", service as a member of a religious order, active duty in the Armed Forces, and casual work for pay such as baby-sitting, cleaning, etc. Work in own farm, business or professional practice included time spent in the operation or setting up of such enterprises, whether or not goods were sold or services were rendered and whether or not profit was made; free-lance work done for profit; selling and distributing of goods by direct distributors; as well as fishing, hunting and trapping, whether for profit or for maintenance of their family. Persons who contributed to the operation of a family farm or business owned or operated by a relative who was a member of the same household are included in the Employed as unpaid family workers.

In addition to the inclusion of persons absent from their jobs or businesses because they were ill, on vacation or on strike or locked out, the other reasons mentioned in the Guide to the census questionnaire included maternity leave, bad weather, fire, personal or family responsibilities, and, if paid, training courses.

The Unemployed includes first, those persons who, during the week prior to enumeration, were without work, had actively looked for work in the past four weeks (ending with reference week), and were available for work in the reference week.

Some people who reported that they could not start work in the reference week are in fact considered as available (i.e., in the case of people already committed to another job; because of temporary illness or disability; or because of personal or family responsibilities). These answers are interpreted in the light of the person's recent job search and implied intention to find work. "Going to school" and the residual "Other" are the two responses where the person is considered truly unavailable for work and therefore not in the labour force.

Those persons who had not worked during the reference week because they had been laid off from a job to which they expected to return constitute a second element of the Unemployed if the period of lay-off did not exceed 26 weeks. The availability criterion was applied to such persons if they also looked for work. As well, persons 15 years of age and over, who had attended school full-time at any time since last September and who had no education other than elementary or secondary schooling were also considered as unavailable for work.

Persons who did not work during the reference week but had definite arrangements to start a new job in four weeks or less are also counted as unemployed. As in the case of persons on lay-off, the availability criterion was applied only if they also looked for work or if the evidence pointed to full-time school attendance at the elementary or secondary school level.

The Not in labour force classification refers to those persons, who, in the week prior to enumeration, were unwilling or unable to offer or supply their labour services under conditions existing in their labour markets. It includes persons who looked for work during the last four weeks but who were not available to start work in the reference week, as well as persons who did not work, did not have a new job to start in four weeks or less, or

did not look for work in the four weeks prior to enumeration. Most persons in this category would be students, homemakers, retired workers, seasonal workers in an "off" season who were not looking for work, and persons who could not work because of a long-term illness or disability. Inmates of institutions were not asked the questions on labour force activity in 1981 and therefore are excluded from the universe to which the data apply.

For information on the comparability of labour force activity with previous censuses and with the Labour Force Survey, see Appendix B-2.

- * See the Dictionary of the 1971 Census terms for the differences between 1961 and 1971.

LABOUR FORCE, EXPERIENCED

Derived by deleting from the total labour force unemployed persons 15 years of age and over who had never worked or who had worked only prior to January 1, 1980.

Censuses: 1981 (1/5 sample), 1971 (1/3 sample), 1961*

Reported for: Population 15 years of age and over, excluding inmates, who worked since January 1, 1980.

Remarks: In 1971, since no question was asked on "new job", only those persons looking for work in the week prior to enumeration who had never worked or who had worked only prior to January 1, 1970 were deleted. In 1981, that portion of the Unemployed who did not look for work in the past four weeks but who indicated they had a new job to start in four weeks or less and who had never worked or had worked only prior to January 1, 1980 are also deleted. Similar data are not tabulated regularly by the Labour Force Survey as the universe for whom occupation and industry data are collected in that survey includes all persons who had worked in the past five years. Comparative data, however, can be obtained. For other differences, please see the definition of LABOUR FORCE ACTIVITY.

See also the chart in Appendix B-1.

- * See the Dictionary of the 1971 Census terms for the differences between 1961 and 1971.

LABOUR FORCE, NOT IN

See the definition of LABOUR FORCE ACTIVITY.

Remarks: In 1976, when "reasons" for unavailability for work were not obtained, all unemployed persons who looked for work and indicated they were not available were included as Not in labour force. As well, in both 1976 and

1971, inmates were included. For more information, see LABOUR FORCE ACTIVITY.

See also the chart in Appendix B-1.

LABOUR FORCE, TOTAL (IN REFERENCE WEEK)

Refers to the population 15 years of age and over, excluding inmates, who were either employed or unemployed during the week prior to enumeration (June 3, 1981). This is a derived variable.

Censuses: 1981 (1/5 sample), 1976 (1/3 sample), 1971 (1/3 sample), 1961*

Reported for: Population 15 years of age and over, excluding inmates.

Remarks: See the definitions of LABOUR FORCE ACTIVITY, Employed and Unemployed, for further information. See also the chart in Appendix B-1.

- * See the Dictionary of the 1971 Census terms for the differences between 1961 and 1971.

LOOKED FOR WORK IN PAST FOUR WEEKS (FULL- OR PART-TIME)*

Refers to whether a person 15 years of age or over (excluding inmates) who did not work in the week prior to enumeration actively looked for work in the four weeks prior to Census Day, either full- or part-time work (less than 30 hours a week). "Actively looked" means by such job search methods as contacting a Canada Employment Centre, checking with employers, or placing or answering newspaper ads. This is a direct variable. For further information, see LABOUR FORCE ACTIVITY.

Censuses: 1981 (1/5 sample), 1976 (1/3 sample), 1971 (1/3 sample)

Reported for: Population 15 years of age and over, excluding inmates, who did not work in the week prior to enumeration.

Responses: No; Yes, looked for full-time work; Yes, looked for part-time work (less than 30 hours a week).

Remarks: In 1976 and 1971, no information was available on whether the work sought was full-time or part-time; as well, inmates and persons who worked in the week prior to enumeration were asked the question. In the Labour Force Survey, a question on job search is used to obtain information on looking for work activity in the past four weeks and a separate question is asked on the type of work sought. Data are usually modified by information from other questions before release.

- * These data are restricted and available only after consultation with subject-matter officers.

MARITAL STATUS

Refers to the conjugal status of a person.

Censuses: 1981, 1976, 1971, 1966*, 1961*

Reported for: Total population.

Responses: Now married (excluding separated); Separated; Divorced; Widowed; Never married (single).

Remarks: The various responses are defined as follows:

Now married (excluding separated) -

Persons whose husband or wife is living, unless the couple is separated or a divorce has been obtained. Persons living common-law are considered as "Now married";

Separated -

Persons who have been deserted or who have parted because they no longer want to live together, but have not obtained a divorce;

Divorced -

Persons who have obtained a legal divorce and who have not remarried;

Widowed -

Persons who have lost their spouse through death and who have not remarried;

Never married (single) -

Persons who never married (including all persons less than 15 years) and persons whose marriage was annulled.

* "Separated" persons were included with "married" persons in 1966 and 1961.

MOBILITY STATUS - PLACE OF RESIDENCE 5 YEARS AGO

Refers to the relationship between a person's usual place of residence on Census Day and his/her usual place of residence five years earlier. On the basis of this relationship, the population is classified as NON-MOVERS and MOVERS (MOBILITY STATUS). Within the category MOVERS, a further distinction is made between NON-MIGRANTS and MIGRANTS (MIGRATION STATUS).

NON-MOVERS are persons who, on Census Day, were living in the same dwelling they occupied five years earlier.

MOVERS are persons who, on Census Day, were living in a different dwelling than the one occupied five years earlier.

NON-MIGRANTS are movers who, on Census Day, were living within the same census subdivision (CSD) they resided in five years earlier.

MIGRANTS are movers who, on Census Day, were residing in a different CSD within Canada five years earlier (INTERNAL MIGRANTS) or who were living outside Canada five years earlier (EXTERNAL MIGRANTS).

Censuses: 1981 (1/5 sample), 1976 (1/3 sample), 1971 (1/3 sample), 1961 (1/5 sample)

Reported for: Population 5 years of age and over residing in Canada, excluding inmates.

Responses: This dwelling; different dwelling in this city, town, village, borough, or municipality; outside Canada; different city, town, village, borough, or municipality in Canada (respondents were asked to specify the city, town, village, borough, or municipality, the county and the province or territory).

Remarks: For persons 15 years or over, mobility status was imputed if the respondent failed to provide an answer. (NOTE: Prior to 1981, since previous place of residence - a component of mobility status - was not imputed, a "not stated" category existed for this information.) In general, imputation was performed according to the following order of priority: (i) deterministic fix, (ii) on the basis of information reported for other family members, (iii) from another respondent who had the same values for selected variables, and finally (iv) default imputation, which involved an arbitrary assignment.

For persons 5-14 years, mobility information was imputed on the basis of information reported for family members. For non-family members not resident in a collective dwelling, imputation was made on the basis of information reported by Person 1 in the household. For non-family members residing in a collective dwelling, mobility status was assigned from another respondent who had the same values for selected variables.

With respect to EXTERNAL MIGRATION, IMMIGRANTS - persons who were residing outside Canada five years earlier but in Canada on Census Day - are counted (this is not to be confused with "landed immigrants"; see YEAR OF IMMIGRATION). EMIGRANTS - persons residing in Canada five years ago but not on Census Day - are not counted.

With respect to INTERNAL MIGRATION, different TYPES OF MIGRATION are derived based on various aggregations of CSDs. CSD aggregations commonly used include Census Divisions (CDs), Provinces (including the Territories), Census Metropolitan Areas (CMAs) and Census Agglomerations (CAs) showing IN-MIGRATION, OUT-MIGRATION, NET INTERNAL MIGRATION and MIGRATION STREAMS.

IN-MIGRATION is defined as a movement into a CSD (or CSD aggregation) from elsewhere in Canada, relative to the five-year interval. Persons who made such a move are called IN-MIGRANTS.

OUT-MIGRATION is defined as a movement out of a CSD (or CSD aggregation) to elsewhere in Canada, relative to the five-year interval. Persons who made such a move are called OUT-MIGRANTS.

NET INTERNAL MIGRATION refers to the number of in-migrants into a CSD (or CSD aggregation) minus the number of out-migrants from a CSD (or CSD aggregation) relative to the five-year interval.

MIGRATION STREAMS refers to the total number of migrations made during the five-year migration interval having a common area of origin and a common destination.

When tabulating usual place of residence 5 years ago by current place of residence, all geographic areas reflect their 1981 boundaries, even when referred to as places of residence in 1976. This applies to all geostatistical areas that are subject to boundary changes between censuses (e.g., census metropolitan areas, census divisions, census subdivisions, etc.).

The reader is directed to Appendix C where the relationship between the 1981 Census of Population mobility status question and the mobility status conceptual framework is illustrated.

MOTHER TONGUE

Refers to the first language learned in childhood and still understood by an individual.

Censuses: 1981, 1976, 1971, 1961

Reported for: Total population.

Responses: See Appendix A-2.

Remarks: Respondents were instructed that they must still understand the language which is reported. For infants and young children, the language reported is the FIRST language they are, or will be, learning. Deaf-mutes were considered as speaking the language in which they make themselves understood.

It should be noted that mother tongue, except for very young children, does not necessarily indicate language usage by a given individual at the time of the census.

Although the intent of the question has not changed since 1941 (i.e., the identification of the language first learned as a young child), the wording of the question itself has not been completely uniform. The most recent of these changes is from the 1971/76 wording of "language first spoken and still understood" to the 1981 wording "language first learned and still understood". This change was introduced so the question would conform to the definition of mother tongue given in the Official Languages Act, 1968-69.

A comparison of the 1981 codes to their 1971 and 1976 counterparts is shown in Appendix A-2.

NEW JOB TO START IN FOUR WEEKS OR LESS (FROM REFERENCE WEEK)*

Refers to whether a person 15 years of age or over (excluding inmates), who did not work in the week prior to enumeration, had definite arrangements to start a new job in the next four weeks. This is a direct variable. For further information, see LABOUR FORCE ACTIVITY.

Censuses: 1981 (1/5 sample), 1976 (1/3 sample)

Reported for: Population 15 years of age and over, excluding inmates, who did not work in the week prior to enumeration.

Responses: Yes, had definite arrangements to start a new job within the next four weeks; No, did not have definite arrangements to start a new job within the next four weeks.

Remarks: In 1976, both inmates and persons who worked in the week prior to enumeration were asked this question. A similar question is asked in the Labour Force Survey but, as in the census, data are usually combined with that from other questions.

* These data are restricted and available only after consultation with subject-matter officers.

OCCUPATION (BASED ON 1980 CLASSIFICATION)

Refers to the kind of work persons 15 years of age and over, excluding inmates, were doing during the reference week, as determined by their reporting of their kind of work and the description of the most important duties in their job. If the person did not have a job during the week prior to enumeration, the data relate to the job of longest duration since January 1, 1980. Persons with two or more jobs were to report the information for the job at which they worked the most hours. This is a direct variable.

Censuses: 1981 (1/5 sample), 1971 (1/3 sample), 1961

Reported for: Population 15 years of age and over, excluding inmates, who worked since January 1, 1980.

Responses: The 1980 Standard Occupational Classification (SOC), a revision of the 1971 Occupational Classification Manual (OCM), was used in the 1981 Census. The SOC is a systematic and comprehensive arrangement of occupational titles containing the classification structure and definitions for the Major, Minor and Unit Occupation groups to a four-digit level.

The basic principle of classification in the SOC is that of KIND OF WORK PERFORMED. Occupations are therefore identified and grouped primarily in terms of the "work performed", this being determined by the tasks, duties and responsibilities of the occupation. Unit groups to which occupations are classified in this system were designed to have a "desired degree of homogeneity with respect to kind of work performed".

For further information on the classification, see Standard Occupational Classification, 1980, Catalogue No. 12-565E.

Remarks:

Most 1981 Census publications and tabulations will provide data on Occupation for the labour force in the reference week (i.e., those persons in the labour force in the week prior to enumeration, June 3, 1981). The Unemployed who never worked or who last worked prior to January 1, 1980 are shown separately in the category "Occupation not applicable". For some 1981 Census publications and tabulations, the universe shown for Occupation is the Experienced Labour Force. This universe specifically excludes the previously mentioned Unemployed for whom Occupation is not applicable. (See also the chart in Appendix B-1.)

In all the 1981 tables on "Occupation Based on the 1980 Classification", the 1971 "Not stated" category will no longer appear. This category has been redistributed by imputation into new "imputed groups" within each minor group.

For comparison of Occupation data with previous censuses or the Labour Force Survey, see OCCUPATION (BASED ON 1971 CLASSIFICATION). In addition to coverage differences (see LABOUR FORCE ACTIVITY), data from the Labour Force Survey on Occupation are subject to other minor differences. For the Unemployed and the Not in labour force groups, data from the Labour Force Survey refer to the last job held by persons who have worked in the past five years. Since no question is asked on the most important activities or duties in the job held, as in the census, the Labour Force Survey may classify more persons to the "Managerial" group on the basis of job titles than would be the case in the census. As well, while the Occupation coding in the Labour Force Survey done in the 1975-1981 period was to the Major group level as defined in the 1971 Occupational Classification Manual, Major Group 99 (Occupations not elsewhere classified) was not used.

OCCUPATION (BASED ON 1971 CLASSIFICATION)

Refers to the kind of work persons 15 years of age and over, excluding inmates, were doing during the reference week, as determined by their reporting of their kind of work and the description of the most important duties of their job. If the person did not have a job during the week prior to enumeration, the data relate to the job of longest duration since January 1, 1980. Persons with two or more jobs were to report the information for the job at which they worked the most hours. This is a derived variable.

Censuses: 1981 (1/5 sample), 1971 (1/3 sample), 1961

Reported for: Population 15 years of age and over, excluding inmates, who worked since January 1, 1980.

Responses: The 1981 Occupation data were made directly comparable to that of 1971 during the coding operation by using a series of special codes and computer manipulations. Therefore, Occupation is shown on the 1981 Census data base according to the 1981 and 1971 classification basis.

As in 1981, the 1971 Occupational Classification used the "Kind of work performed" as a basis. The occupation titles were structured according to a three-tier classification: i.e., to the Major, Minor and Unit group level. Occupations were identified and grouped primarily in terms of the work performed, this being determined by the tasks, duties and responsibilities of the occupation. The Unit groups to which occupations are classified in this system were designed to have a "desired degree of homogeneity with respect to the kind of work performed".

For further information on the classification, including definitions of the individual Unit groups, see Occupational Classification Manual, Census of Canada, 1971, Volume I, Catalogue No. 12-536.

Remarks:

The 1981 Occupation data (based on the 1971 Classification) allow direct comparison between 1981 and 1971 Census data. Comparisons with 1961 Occupation data or earlier censuses should not be made because the classification systems are not comparable. It should be noted that the 1971 Census asked for job titles in addition to kind of work and most important activities and duties. Testing prior to the 1981 Census suggested that the elimination of this third question would not have a significant effect on the coded occupation data obtained.

OFFICIAL LANGUAGE

Refers to the ability to conduct a conversation in either of the official languages of Canada.

Censuses: 1981 (1/5 sample), 1971 (1/3 sample), 1961

Reported for: Population, excluding inmates.

Responses: English only; French only; Both English and French; Neither English nor French.

Remarks: Respondents were instructed not to report an official language (English or French) studied at school unless they could conduct a conversation using this language. Infants who had not learned to speak were to be reported as speaking the language most commonly spoken at home, if either English or French was the language of the home. Otherwise, they were to be reported as speaking neither English nor French. In no case were infants who had not learned to speak to be reported as speaking both official languages. Persons other than infants who were unable to speak were to report the language in which they made themselves understood, if either English or French.

It should be noted that persons who gave an official language as home language are considered to be able to conduct a conversation in this language. A processing procedure was implemented to ensure this consistency. In 1971 and earlier censuses, it was also assumed that a person who reported English or French as mother tongue could also speak or conduct a conversation in that language. Processing procedures ensured this consistency. A similar edit was not implemented for 1981. Nevertheless, this procedure can be simulated upon special request.

Persons speaking either or both of the official languages may also be able to speak other non-official languages and may be able to conduct conversations in these languages. However, these data do not measure the ability to speak non-official languages.

It should be emphasized that the official language question is a crude indicator of the ability of respondents to speak Canada's two official languages, relying completely on the individual's own assessment of his/her abilities. A further limitation of the data is the lack of a distinction between various levels of competency in the official languages.

ON TEMPORARY LAY-OFF OR ABSENT FROM (THEIR) JOB OR BUSINESS (IN REFERENCE WEEK)*

Refers to whether persons 15 years of age and over, excluding inmates, who did not work in the week prior to enumeration were, during that week, on temporary lay-off (up to 26 weeks) from a job to which they expected to return; or were absent from their jobs or businesses during that week because of illness, vacation, a strike or lock-out at their place of work, or such other reasons as maternity leave, bad weather, fire, personal or family responsibilities, etc., including absence on training courses if receiving wages or salary; or that neither of these situations applied. This is a direct variable. For further information, see LABOUR FORCE ACTIVITY.

Censuses: 1981 (1/5 sample), 1976 (1/3 sample), 1971 (1/3 sample)

Reported for: Population 15 years of age and over, excluding inmates, who did not work in the week prior to enumeration.

Responses: No; Yes, on temporary lay-off; Yes, on vacation, ill, on strike or locked out or absent for other reasons.

Remarks: In 1976 and in 1971 two separate questions were asked, one on lay-off and the second on absence, and persons who worked last week as well as inmates were asked these questions. The Labour Force Survey asks similar questions but the data are usually combined with those from other questions.

- * These data are restricted and available only after consultation with subject-matter officers.

PARTICIPATION RATE

Refers to the percentage the total labour force (in reference week) forms of the total population 15 years of age and over, excluding inmates, in an area, group or category. This is a derived variable.

Censuses: 1981 (1/5 sample), 1976 (1/3 sample), 1971 (1/3 sample), 1961*

Reported for: Population 15 years of age and over, excluding inmates.

Remarks: In 1976 and 1971, while inmates were excluded from the labour force, they were normally included in the population in calculating participation rates. For other differences, see the definition of LABOUR FORCE ACTIVITY.

- * See the Dictionary of the 1971 Census terms for the differences between 1961 and 1971.

PERIOD OF IMMIGRATION

Refers to groupings of years derived from year of immigration reported by persons who are not Canadian citizens by birth.

Censuses: 1981 (1/5 sample), 1971 (1/3 sample), 1961

Reported for: Population, excluding inmates, who are not Canadian citizens by birth.

Responses: Groupings of years as desired for the period 1860-1981.

Remarks: This is a derived variable based on year of immigration. Persons who immigrated to Canada after they had already established residence here as non-permanent residents were to report the year in which they first received landed immigrant status. It should be noted that the 1981 question addresses a slightly more restricted population (persons not Canadian citizens by birth) than the 1971 population (all persons born outside Canada).

PLACE OF BIRTH

Refers to specific provinces if born in Canada or to specific countries according to boundaries at the census date if born outside Canada.

Censuses: 1981 (1/5 sample), 1971 (1/3 sample), 1961

Reported for: Population, excluding inmates.

Responses: See Appendix A-4.

Remarks: Respondents born in parts of Canada which were part of the Northwest Territories at the time of their birth, but which have since become provinces of Canada, were to report their place of birth according to present day boundaries. Persons born in Newfoundland and Labrador before that province joined Confederation were to report "Newfoundland". Persons born in the six counties of "Northern Ireland" were to report "United Kingdom", while persons born in the other counties of Ireland were to report "Eire". If the respondent was not sure of the country of birth due to boundary changes, the name of the nearest city or district was to be

written in the space provided. Persons born at sea were to report "Born at sea".

The countries for which data are available, and their 1971 counterparts, are shown in Appendix A-4. It should be noted that data are not published for all countries as the number of immigrants to Canada from many countries has been very small. These unpublished data are available on special request, subject to confidentiality constraints.

PLACE OF WORK

Refers to the usual place of work of non-inmates 15 years of age and over who worked since January 1, 1980. The variables usually relate to the individual's job in the week prior to enumeration. However, where the person did not work in that week but had worked since January 1, 1980, the information relates to the job held longest during that period.

Censuses: 1981 (1/5 sample), 1971 (1/3 sample)

Reported for: Population 15 years of age and over, excluding inmates, who have worked since January 1, 1980.

Responses: Worked at home; worked outside Canada; worked at address below (respondents were asked to provide address, municipality, county and province or write in "no usual place" if this box checked).

Remarks: **Respondent-completed responses**

WORKED AT HOME - includes those persons whose location of employment is the same building as their place of residence and those persons living and working on the same farm.

WORKED OUTSIDE OF CANADA - diplomats, Armed Forces personnel and others enumerated abroad, recent immigrants not currently employed whose job of longest duration since January 1, 1980 was outside Canada, and persons working in nearby U.S.A. centres are included in the "Outside Canada" category.

WORKED AT ADDRESS BELOW - this response was to be checked by persons whose place of work does not fall in either the "Worked at home" or "Worked outside Canada" categories. In addition, full address of place of work was to be reported. If the full address was not known, the name of the building, or street intersection could be substituted. Persons who do not work in one area but report regularly to a headquarters were to give the address of the local headquarters or depot. Persons with no fixed or usual place of work were to write in "no usual place".

Coded Responses

Province of work - Refers to the province or territory of work of each respondent whose place of work is not outside Canada, although persons with no usual place of work may or may not have a value for this term.

Census division of work - Refers to the census division of work of each respondent whose place of work is not outside Canada, although persons with no usual place of work may or may not have a value for this term. CD codes are unique only within each province. They should, therefore, be used with the province of work.

Census subdivision of work - Refers to the census subdivision (municipality) of work of each respondent whose place of work is not outside Canada, although persons with no usual place of work may or may not have a value for this term. CSD codes are uniquely defined within each census division. They should, therefore, be used in conjunction with the province of work and the census division of work.

Census metropolitan area or census agglomeration of work - Refers to the census metropolitan area or census agglomeration of work of those persons whose census subdivision of work is within a C(M)A.

Census tract of work - Refers to the census tract of work of those persons whose place of work is within that part of a census tracted area that has Street Index coverage.

POPULATION SIZE GROUP OF CURRENT PLACE OF RESIDENCE

Refers to the population size group of the census subdivision where the person currently resides.

POPULATION SIZE GROUP OF RESIDENCE 5 YEARS AGO

Refers to the population size of the census subdivision where the person usually resided on June 1, 1976, five years prior to Census Day. The size of the census subdivision is based on the 1981 population. This concept applies only to the mobility status universe (see "Reported for:" under the term "MOBILITY STATUS").

PROVINCE OF RESIDENCE 5 YEARS AGO

Refers to the person's usual province of residence on June 1, 1976, five years prior to Census Day. This concept applies only to the mobility status universe (see "Reported for:" under the term "MOBILITY STATUS").

REASONS UNABLE TO START WORK (IN REFERENCE WEEK)*

Refers to whether those persons 15 years of age and over, excluding inmates, who did not have a job in the week prior to enumeration and who have actively looked for work in the four weeks prior to enumeration, could have started work in that week and if not, the reasons why. This is a direct variable. For further information, see LABOUR FORCE ACTIVITY.

Censuses: 1981 (1/5 sample)

Reported for: Population 15 years of age and over, excluding inmates, who did not work in the week prior to enumeration, but looked for work in the four weeks prior to enumeration.

Responses: No, could have started work;
Yes, already had a job;
Yes, temporary illness or disability;
Yes, personal or family responsibilities;
Yes, going to school;
Yes, other reasons.

Remarks: In 1976, the question was asked of all persons looking for work in the reference week and no reasons for unavailability for work were asked. A similar question which is asked of all persons who looked for work in the past six months is used to determine availability for work in the Labour Force Survey. Data are usually combined with those from other questions.

* These data are restricted and available only after consultation with subject-matter officers.

RELIGION

Refers to specific religious groups or bodies, denominations, sects, cults or religious communities.

Censuses: 1981 (1/5 sample), 1971 (1/3 sample), 1961

Reported for: Population, excluding inmates.

Responses: See Appendix A-5.

Remarks: Respondents were instructed to report a specific denomination even if they were not necessarily active members of the denomination. For infants and young children, the religion to be reported was the one in which they were being brought up. In most cases, this would normally be the religion of their parents or guardians. It should be emphasized that the census information on religion does not reflect actual membership, nor the degree of affiliation with, or commitment to, a given religious group. It should, therefore, be best interpreted in terms of stated identification with a specific religious group, body, sect, cult, community or individual belief system.

A comparison of the 1971 codes to their 1981 counterparts is shown in Appendix A-5.

RURAL FARM POPULATION

Refers to all persons living in rural areas who are members of the households of farm operators living on their farms for any length of time during the 12-month period prior to the census.

Censuses: 1981, 1976*, 1971*, 1966*, 1961*

- * Prior to the 1981 Census, rural farm population was defined as all persons living in rural areas in dwellings situated on census farms.

RURAL NON-FARM POPULATION

Refers to all persons living in rural areas who are not members of the households of farm operators living on their farms for any length of time during the 12-month period prior to the census.

Censuses: 1981, 1976*, 1971*, 1966*, 1961*

- * Prior to the 1981 Census, rural non-farm population was defined as all persons living in rural areas in dwellings other than those situated on census farms.

RURAL POPULATION

Refers to persons living outside "Urban Areas".

Censuses: 1981, 1976, 1971, 1966, 1961

RURAL-URBAN PLACE OF RESIDENCE 5 YEARS AGO

Refers to the rural or urban classification of the census subdivision where the person usually resided on June 1, 1976, five years prior to Census Day. For part urban, part rural CSDs, Rural-Urban Place of Residence 5 Years Ago was assigned relative to the 1981 urban to rural population distribution for that CSD. This concept applies only to the mobility status universe (see "Reported for:" under the term "MOBILITY STATUS").

SCHOOL ATTENDANCE

Refers to either full-time or part-time (day or evening) attendance at a school, college or university at any time between September 1980 and June 3, 1981.

Censuses: 1981 (1/5 sample), 1976 (1/3 sample)*, 1971 (1/3 sample)**, 1961***

Reported for: Population 15 years of age and over, excluding inmates.

Responses: No;
Yes, full-time;
Yes, part-time, day or evening.

Remarks: Attendance is considered to be full-time if the person was taking 75% or more of the normal course load in the grade or year in which the person is registered. Short-term courses of six weeks or less taken during the day are considered to be part-time attendance. If the person attended both full-time and part-time during the reference period, then only full-time is to be recorded. Attendance at courses that were taken for leisure or recreation is not included.

- * A significant response error bias in the 1976 school attendance data renders any comparisons for secondary school attendance, particularly in the 15-19 age group, inappropriate; however, 1976 data for university and post-secondary non-university attendance were not affected.
- ** In 1971, the term "school or university" was used rather than "educational institution" and the phrase "at any time" was not employed. Information on kind of institution attended was not requested. Reported for the total population.
- *** In 1961, data for part-time attendance were not collected. The question was: "Since last September, did you attend school or university? Yes (any regular day-time attendance); No". Reported for the total population. The 1961 concept of school attendance did not include attendance at such institutions as technical institutes, community colleges, teachers' colleges, CEGEPs, schools of nursing, trade schools, business schools, etc.

SCHOOL ATTENDANCE LEVEL

Refers to the type or level of school attendance (either part-time or full-time) reported for the current schooling reference period (September 1980 to June 3, 1981).

Censuses: 1981 (1/5 sample), 1976 (1/3 sample)*

Reported for: Population 15 years of age and over, excluding inmates, attending school full-time or part-time.

Responses: Elementary-secondary;
Other non-university education only;
University only;
University and/or other non-university education.

Remarks: This is a derived variable using information from the directly measured education variables. There is a measure of indeterminacy in that the "university and/or other non-university education" code value cannot be further disaggregated. However, the variable does provide a fairly reliable measure of the break between elementary/secondary and schooling beyond that level.

- * In 1976 this variable was directly reported on the census questionnaire as a subpart to the school attendance question. Each of the three levels was precisely defined. However, since the bias problem for the attendance data affected the elementary/secondary level of attendance data, this category was not utilizable. On the other hand, the university and "post-secondary" non-university data were relatively unaffected by the response bias in the attendance question, except for the attendance data, for the province of Quebec, where the allocation of CEGEP (general) education to the university level was not consistent. In order to remedy this latter problem it is suggested that the 1976 university and the post-secondary non-university data be aggregated to form a measure of school attendance beyond the elementary-secondary level.

SCHOOLING: DEGREE IN MEDICINE, DENTISTRY, VETERINARY MEDICINE OR OPTOMETRY

Refers to the possession of a degree in medicine, dentistry, veterinary medicine or optometry, regardless of whether higher educational qualifications (i.e., master's or earned doctorate degrees) were held or not.

Censuses: 1981 (1/5 sample)

Reported for: Population 15 years of age and over, excluding inmates.

Responses: No medical degree;
Medical degree (M.D., D.D.S., D.M.D., D.V.M., O.D.);
Medical and master's degrees;
Medical and earned doctorate degrees.

Remarks: This derived variable complements the "Highest Degree" variable by providing additional counts of medical degrees for persons with both medical and either master's or earned doctorate degree(s). Thus this variable provides a more complete measure of the total medical resources in Canada than that provided by the counts of the value of "Degree in medicine, dentistry, veterinary medicine or optometry" in the derived variable, SCHOOLING: HIGHEST DEGREE, CERTIFICATE OR DIPLOMA. The additional counts for persons with either a master's and a medical degree, or an earned doctorate and a medical degree would, for example, apply to persons in occupations such as in natural science or medical engineering research, and also university teaching.

SCHOOLING: HIGHEST DEGREE, CERTIFICATE OR DIPLOMA

Refers to the **highest** degree, certificate or diploma obtained.

Censuses: 1981 (1/5 sample), 1976 (1/3 sample)*, 1971 (1/3 sample)**, 1961***

Reported for: Population 15 years of age and over, excluding inmates.

Responses: No degree, certificate or diploma;
Secondary (high) school graduation certificate;
Trades certificate or diploma;
Other non-university certificate or diploma
University certificate or diploma **below** bachelor level;
Bachelor's degree(s);
University certificate or diploma **above** bachelor level;
Degree in medicine, dentistry, veterinary medicine or optometry;
Master's degree(s);
Earned doctorate.

Remarks: This is a derived variable obtained from the educational qualifications question which asked for **all** degrees, certificates or diplomas to be reported. Although the sequence is more or less hierarchical, it is nonetheless a general, rather than an absolute, gradient measure of academic achievement.

The following qualifications are to be noted: (i) a secondary (high) school graduation certificate is one which is classifiable as junior or senior matriculation, general or technical-commercial; (ii) a trades certificate or diploma is obtained through apprenticeship (journeyman's) training and/or in-school training in trades-level vocational and pre-vocational courses at community colleges, institutes of technology and similar institutions where the minimum entrance requirement was less than secondary (high) school, junior or senior matriculation, or equivalent; (iii) an "other non-university certificate or diploma" is obtained in a community college (both transfer and semi-professional career programmes), CEGEP (both general and professional), institute of technology, or any other non-degree-granting educational institution. Also included in this category are teaching certificates awarded by provincial departments of education, with the exception of teacher's qualifications at the bachelor level obtained at university-affiliated faculties of education; (iv) university certificates or diplomas are normally connected with professional associations in fields such as accounting, banking, insurance, etc. If a bachelor degree is a normal prerequisite for a university certificate or diploma course, then the latter is classified as a university certificate above the bachelor level.

* In 1976, "trades certificate or diploma" and "university certificate or diploma above bachelor level" were not included.

** In 1971, this question related only to university degrees, certificates or diplomas. The responses in 1971 were: No university degree, certificate or diploma; University certificate or diploma (below Bachelor level); Bachelor degree; First Professional degree; Master's or equivalent, or earned Doctorate.

*** In 1961, "University degree" only was obtained without classification by type.

SCHOOLING: HIGHEST GRADE OF ELEMENTARY OR SECONDARY

Refers to the highest grade or year of elementary or secondary school **attended** according to the province where the education was obtained, or according to the province of residence in the event this education was received outside of Canada.

Censuses: 1981 (1/5 sample), 1976 (1/3 sample)*, 1971 (1/3 sample)**, 1961***

Reported for: Population 15 years of age and over, excluding inmates.

Responses: No Schooling or Kindergarten only OR Highest Grade or Year (1 to 13) of Secondary or Elementary School.

Remarks: Persons who were currently enrolled at the time of the census reported the grade or year they were attending. Levels of education as expressed in grades (or years) vary from province to province and also over the years.

If elementary or secondary schooling was obtained by private instruction, correspondence or part-time attendance at class, then the equivalent grade or year in the regular day-time programme was reported. Persons in ungraded or "subject promotion" school settings had the option of reporting an estimated grade level, or the number of actual years they had been attending school.

- * In 1976, the highest level of secondary in the province of Quebec was reported as Grade 12, in contrast to Grade 11 in 1981. Also, in 1976 as well as in 1971 and 1961, no schooling and kindergarten were reported as separate categories.
- ** In 1971, the sample data for the elementary or secondary level were reported for the total population 5 years and over.
- *** In 1961, the data were also reported for the total population 5 years and over, and grades or years on the enumeration documents were shown as no schooling; kindergarten; Elementary 1 to 4, Elementary 5+ and Secondary 1, 2, 3, 4, 5.

SCHOOLING, HIGHEST LEVEL OF

Refers to the highest grade or year of elementary or secondary school attended, or the highest year of university or other non-university completed. University education is considered to be above other non-university. Also, the attainment of a degree, certificate or diploma is considered to be at a higher level than years completed or attended without an educational qualification.

Censuses: 1981 (1/5 sample), 1976 (1/3 sample)*, 1971 (1/3 sample)*, 1961**

Reported for: Population 15 years of age and over, excluding inmates.

Responses: Highest level of schooling is depicted in 1981 Census output in a variety of forms; the most comprehensive and general listing is as follows:

- Elementary-secondary only
 - No schooling or kindergarten only
 - Grades 1-4
 - Grades 5-8
 - Grades 9-10
 - Grades 11-13
 - Secondary (high) school graduation certificate
 - Trades certificate or diploma
- Other non-university education only
 - Without other non-university or trades certificate or diploma
 - With trades certificate or diploma
 - With other non-university certificate or diploma
- University
 - University, without university degree
 - Without other non-university education
 - Without certificate, diploma or degree
 - With trades certificate or diploma
 - With university certificate or diploma below bachelor level
 - With other non-university education
 - Without certificate, diploma or degree
 - With trades certificate or diploma
 - With other non-university certificate or diploma
 - With university certificate or diploma below bachelor level
 - University, with university degree
 - With bachelor or first professional degree
 - With university certificate above bachelor level
 - With master's degree
 - With earned doctorate

Remarks: Although this variable is described as "**highest** level of schooling", implying a hierarchy of educational attainment, there are in fact a number of instances which are not quite hierarchical. For example, the placement of "trades certificate or diploma" above the "secondary (high) school graduation certificate" is justified on the basis of the fact that this educational qualification is obtained primarily for employment/occupational purposes by persons who were, on the whole, beyond the secondary school age level at the time. The fact remains, however, that a sizeable proportion of this group did not obtain their secondary school graduation certificate. This proportion would, therefore, be strictly speaking "out of line" in the hierarchy. In any event, placing this whole category below secondary would not necessarily resolve the problem, since at least some part of this group do have secondary school graduation. It is for this reason that the data for trades (and other non-university) certificates are separately disaggregated in the variable SCHOOLING: TRADES AND OTHER NON-UNIVERSITY CERTIFICATES.

Another example in which the hierarchical element of this variable is rendered slightly askew is in the cases of persons who have completed both university and non-university education. In terms of a specific instance, a person, say, with less than 1 year (of completed courses) of university and likewise for non-university, but with no degrees, certificates or diplomas, would nonetheless be situated at a "higher" level than a person who has "only" other non-university education, but with a certificate or diploma.

- * In 1971 and 1976, this variable was denoted as "level of schooling". In 1971, it was defined as "the highest grade or year of elementary, secondary school or university ever attended and whether or not additional training in the form of vocational or post-secondary non-university was present". In 1976, the definition was slightly revised to emphasize **completion** (rather than attendance) beyond the secondary level: "Level of schooling refers to the highest grade or year of elementary/secondary attended, or the highest year of post-secondary non-university or university completed by the person."
- ** In 1961, the elementary, secondary and university levels were combined directly in one question, and the question referred to "the highest grade or year of schooling ever **attended**", not necessarily completed. The variable itself was called "highest grade attended".

SCHOOLING: TRADES AND OTHER NON-UNIVERSITY CERTIFICATES

Refers to the possession of either a trades certificate or diploma, or other non-university certificate or diploma, or both, regardless of whether other educational qualifications are held or not.

Censuses: 1981 (1/5 sample)*

Reported for: Population 15 years of age and over, excluding inmates.

Responses: Neither trades nor other non-university certificate;
Trades certificate, without secondary certificate;
Other non-university certificate, without secondary certificate;
Both trades and other non-university certificates, without secondary certificate;
Trades certificate, with secondary certificate;
Other non-university certificate, with secondary certificate;
Both trades and other non-university certificates, with secondary certificate.

Remarks: This derived variable indicates all of the possible combinations in conjunction with trades and other non-university certificates or diplomas and the presence or absence of the secondary school graduation certificate. This information is very useful in indicating the possible overlap and the interrelations between the two areas.

A trades certificate is usually obtained through apprenticeship or journeyman's training over several years duration, in trade occupations

such as welding, plumbing and carpentry; it may also be accompanied by periods of in-school training in community colleges or other such institutions. A non-university certificate or diploma is obtained from non-degree-granting institutions such as nursing schools, community colleges, CEGEPs, institutes of technology, private and trade schools, or private business colleges.

- * In 1971, a special series of questions and data related to Apprenticeship and Vocational Training. The 1981 data for trades certificate are not directly comparable to the 1971 vocational course data which were defined as full-time courses of three months duration or longer. In addition, the 1971 data allowed for the distinction between apprenticeship and full-time vocational training, as well as indicating the length and the date of completion of the training. The 1981 trades certificate data, however, may allow for rough comparisons between 1971 and 1981, particularly when combined with occupation information.

SCHOOLING: UNIVERSITY CERTIFICATE ABOVE BACHELOR LEVEL

Refers to the possession of a university certificate or diploma above the bachelor level, regardless of whether other educational qualifications are held or not. Normally, this type of certificate is obtained following a first degree in the same field of study, or following a master's or first professional degree.

Censuses: 1981 (1/5 sample)

Reported for: Population 15 years of age and over, excluding inmates.

Responses: No certificate or diploma above bachelor level;
Certificate or diploma above bachelor level.

Remarks: This derived variable provides a more complete count of all persons with this educational qualification, regardless of what other qualifications were obtained. Diplomas or certificates obtained following a first degree in the same field of study (e.g., a diploma in education) are counted as such in the "Highest Degree, Certificate or Diploma" variable, since they are counted above the bachelor degree. However, these types of certificates or diplomas are also granted following either a master's or first professional degree (e.g., in medicine). In these cases, the latter degrees take precedence in the "Highest Degree..." variable, and no count is available for persons with these higher degrees and the university certificate above the bachelor level. Examples of such certificates can be found in university programmes or courses in medical specializations or applied engineering and high technology areas.

SCHOOLING: YEARS OF OTHER NON-UNIVERSITY EDUCATION

Refers to the total number of completed years (or less than 1 year of completed courses) of training at non-degree-granting educational institutions other than at the elementary-secondary level.

Censuses: 1981 (1/5 sample), 1976 (1/3 sample)*, 1971 (1/3 sample)**

Reported for: Population 15 years of age and over, excluding inmates.

Responses: None; Less than 1 year (of completed courses); 1 year; 2 years; 3 years; 4 years or more.

Remarks: Schooling in all institutions other than university, secondary or elementary schools is included here, whether or not these institutions require a secondary (high) school certificate for entrance. Leisure or recreation courses are not intended to be included.

The number of academic years successfully completed is reported regardless of the actual length of time it may have taken. If other non-university training was received by correspondence or through part-time (day or evening) attendance, then the accumulated credits are to be converted to the equivalent number of years in the regular full-time programme. CEGEP (general) and CEGEP (professional) courses are both included in this category.

In addition, university transfer courses of community colleges which in 1976 were intended to be counted at the university level are intended to be indicated at the "Other Non-university" level in 1981. No explicit reference therefore was made to convert "university transfer courses" taken at community colleges to the university level. The reason for this is that there are no Canada-wide standards for defining "university transfer courses" and differences exist within provinces as well. The defining feature of education in this area is thus the institution where the education was obtained (i.e., CEGEPs and community colleges are non-university institutions).

* In 1976, CEGEP (general) courses were intended to be included at the university level; most respondents, however, were not consistent in the application of this definition. The responses in 1976 were None; 1 year or less; 2 years; 3 years or more.

** In 1971, this area was referred to as "schooling since secondary". The responses were None; 1; 2; 3+, for "other than university". In 1961, this category was not included.

SCHOOLING: YEARS OF UNIVERSITY

Refers to the total number of completed years (or less than 1 year of completed courses) of education at degree-granting educational institutions which confer a degree, certificate or diploma upon successful completion of a programme of studies.

Censuses: 1981 (1/5 sample), 1976 (1/3 sample)*, 1971 (1/3 sample)**, 1961**

Reported for: Population 15 years of age and over, excluding inmates.

Responses: None; Less than 1 year (of completed courses); 1 year; 2 years; 3 years; 4 years; 5 years; 6 years; 7 years; 8 years; 9 years; 10 years; 11-15 years.

Remarks: The number of years refers to academic years completed, regardless of the actual length of time it may have taken. Two semesters with the normal course load are considered equivalent to one academic year. If university training was completed through correspondence, or through part-time (day or evening) study, then the accumulated credits are to be converted to the equivalent number of years in the regular full-time university programme.

If the education was received in classical college in Quebec, the following equivalents were established: "Belles-Lettres" was considered as "1 year or less"; "Rhétorique" as "2 years"; "Philo I" as "3 years"; and "Philo II" as "4 years".

Persons who received teacher training in a faculty of education associated with a university are to indicate such training at the university level. Otherwise, if the teacher training either presently or in past years was in a non-university affiliated setting, then such training is considered "other non-university schooling".

* In 1976, university transfer and CEGEP (general) courses were intended to be included at the university level. In the case of CEGEP (general) this definition was not consistently applied by respondents. Responses in 1976 were None; 1 year or less; 2 years; 3 years; 4 years; 5 years; 6 years or more.

** In 1971, the responses were None; 1; 2; 3; 4; 5; 6+. In 1961, the responses were 1-2; 3; 4+; Degree, and referred to the highest year attended, not necessarily completed. In both 1971 and 1961, there were no explicit instructions related to university transfer courses.

SEX

Refers to the gender of the respondent.

Censuses: 1981, 1976, 1971, 1966, 1961

Reported for: Total population.

Responses: Male; Female.

Remarks: Since a person's first name is not always sufficient indication of his/her sex (e.g., Jean, Leslie, Francis), respondents were required to specify "Male" or "Female".

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE

Refers to the percentage the unemployed force forms of the total labour force (in reference week) in an area, group, or category. This is a derived variable.

Censuses: 1981 (1/5 sample), 1976 (1/3 sample), 1971 (1/3 sample), 1961*

Reported for: Population 15 years of age and over, excluding inmates.

Remarks: See the definition of LABOUR FORCE ACTIVITY for further information, including differences between 1981 and earlier census data.

- * See the Dictionary of the 1971 Census terms for the differences between 1961 and 1971.

URBAN POPULATION

Refers to persons living in an area having a population concentration of 1,000 or more and a population density of 400 or more per square kilometre.

Censuses: 1981, 1976*, 1971**, 1966**, 1961**

- * The population density criterion in 1976 was 1,000 persons per square mile (386 per square kilometre).

- ** For the 1971, 1966 and 1961 Censuses, urban areas included persons living in: (1) incorporated cities, towns and villages with a population of 1,000 or over; (2) unincorporated places of 1,000 or over having a population density of at least 1,000 per square mile; and (3) the urbanized fringe of (1) and (2) where a minimum population of 1,000 and a density of at least 1,000 persons per square mile existed.

WEEKS WORKED IN 1980

Refers to the number of weeks in 1980 during which the population 15 years of age and over, excluding inmates, worked even if for only a few hours. It includes weeks of vacation or sick leave with pay or paid absence on training courses. "Work" excludes housework or other work around the person's home and volunteer work. This is a direct variable.

Censuses: 1981 (1/5 sample), 1971 (1/3 sample), 1961*

Reported for: Population 15 years of age and over, excluding inmates, who worked since January 1, 1980.

Responses: None; Write-in entry of number of weeks.

Remarks: Any week in which the person worked, even if only for a few hours, was counted as a week of work.

Respondents were instructed to enter 52 weeks if they were paid for a full year even though they worked less than a year (for example, a school teacher paid on a 12-month basis). In 1971, data for this variable included inmates, and were obtained in grouped form (none; 1-13; 14-26; 27-39; 40-48; 49-52).

The January 1981 Labour Force Survey supplementary survey contained questions designed to provide similar information on the extent of work during the year. For coverage differences between the census and the Labour Force Survey, see Appendix B-2.

- * See the Dictionary of the 1971 Census terms for the differences between 1961 and 1971.

WHEN LAST WORKED

Refers to the year or period in which a person 15 years of age or over (excluding inmates) last worked at all, even for a few days. "Work" excludes housework or other work around the home and volunteer work. This is a direct variable.

Censuses: 1981 (1/5 sample), 1971 (1/3 sample), 1961*

Reported for: Population 15 years of age and over, excluding inmates.

Responses: In 1981; in 1980; before 1980; never worked in lifetime.

Remarks: Recent immigrants who had not yet found employment in Canada were instructed (if they inquired) to report the year in which they last worked in another country. The 1971 data for this variable included inmates.

Similar data are available from the Labour Force Survey.

See also the chart in Appendix B-1.

- * See the Dictionary of the 1971 Census terms for the differences between 1961 and 1971.

WORK ACTIVITY IN 1980

Derived from the number of weeks which a person 15 years of age or over (excluding inmates) worked in 1980 and whether these weeks worked were full-time or part-time. This is a derived variable.

Censuses: 1981 (1/5 sample)

Reported for: Population 15 years of age and over, excluding inmates, who worked since January 1, 1980.

Responses: Did not work in 1980;
Worked 1-13 weeks full-time;
1-13 weeks part-time;
14-26 weeks full-time;
14-26 weeks part-time;
27-39 weeks full-time;
27-39 weeks part-time;
40-48 weeks full-time;
40-48 weeks part-time;
49-52 weeks full-time;
49-52 weeks part-time.

Remarks: For census purposes, 49 to 52 weeks, full-time hours in a week, is considered full-year, full-time. This is a new variable in 1981, although similar data can be derived from the 1971 Census data base.

YEAR OF IMMIGRATION

Refers to the year of first immigration to Canada reported by persons who are not Canadian citizens by birth.

Censuses: 1981 (1/5 sample)

Reported for: Population, excluding inmates, who are not Canadian citizens by birth.

Responses: Single years from 1860 to 1981.

Remarks: Persons who immigrated to Canada after they had already established residence here as non-permanent residents were to report the year in which they first received landed immigrant status. It should be noted that the 1981 question addresses a slightly more restricted population (persons not Canadian citizens by birth) than the 1971 population (all persons born outside Canada). Due to processing restrictions, earlier censuses had only pre-defined periods of immigration.

FAMILIES

CENSUS FAMILY

Refers to a husband and a wife (with or without children who have never married, regardless of age), or a lone parent of any marital status, with one or more children who have never married, regardless of age, living in the same dwelling. For census purposes, persons living in a common-law type of arrangement are considered as now married, regardless of their legal marital status; they accordingly appear as a husband-wife family in the census family tables. (See Appendix D.)

Censuses: 1981, 1976, 1971, 1966, 1961

Remarks: The Census Family and its associated classifications and variables are derived based on responses to the questions Relationship to Person 1, Sex, Date of Birth and Marital Status, as well as the order of listing of household members on the questionnaire.

CENSUS FAMILY COMPOSITION

Refers to the classification of census families in terms of the number and/or age groups of children at home.

Censuses: 1981, 1976, 1971*

Reported for: Census families in private households.

Responses: **Families by Number of Children at Home**

Total families

Total families with no children at home

Total families with children at home

1 child at home

2 children at home

3 children at home

4 children at home

5 children at home

6 children at home

7 children at home

8 or more children at home

Families by Age Groups of Children at Home

Total families

Total families with children at home

Total families with

- all children at home 18 years and over

- at least one child 18 years or over and at least one child 17 years or under at home

- all children at home 17 years and under

Under 6 years

6-14 years

15-17 years

Under 6 and 6-14 years
Under 6 and 15-17 years
6-14 and 15-17 years
Under 6, 6-14 and 15-17 years

Remarks: For definition of children, see CENSUS FAMILY STATUS. This is a derived variable.

- * Figures were published according to the number of children under 25 years only.

CENSUS FAMILY HOUSEHOLD COMPOSITION

Refers to the classification of census families in terms of the presence and number of "additional persons" in the household.

Additional persons refers to any household members who are not members of the census family being considered. These additional persons may be either members of another census family, or non-family persons.

Censuses: 1981

Reported for: Census families in private households.

Remarks: This variable is designed to provide data on household composition from the census family perspective. This variable is derived and does not reside on the data base.

CENSUS FAMILY LIVING ARRANGEMENTS

Refers to the classification of persons in terms of whether they are members of a family household or a non-family household, and their census family status.

Censuses: 1981

Reported for: Population in private households.

Remarks: This variable is designed to provide data on household living arrangements at the population level.

In published form, this variable is classified as follows:

Total persons in private households
Total persons in family households
Husbands, wives or lone parents
Children
Non-family persons
Living with relatives*
Living with non-relatives only**

Total persons in non-family households
Living with relatives*
Living with one or more non-relatives only
Living alone

This variable is derived and does not reside on the data base.

* May include non-relatives.

** These non-relatives must constitute a census family.

CENSUS FAMILY STATUS

Refers to the classification of the population into family and non-family persons. (See Appendix D.)

Family persons refers to household members who belong to a census family. They, in turn, are further classified as follows:

The terms **Husband** and **Wife** refer to persons living in the same dwelling as their spouse. Persons living common-law are considered, for census purposes, as now married, regardless of their legal marital status, and accordingly appear as a husband-wife family in the relevant tables.

Lone parent refers to a mother or a father, with no spouse present, living in a dwelling with one or more never-married children.

Child refers to sons and daughters (including adopted and step-children) who have never married, regardless of age, and are living in the same dwelling as their parent(s). Sons and daughters who have ever been married, regardless of their marital status at enumeration, are not considered as members of their parents' family, even though they are living in the same dwelling.

Non-family persons refers to household members who do not belong to a census family. They may be **related** to the household reference person - Person 1 - (e.g., brother-in-law, cousin, grandparent) or **unrelated** (e.g., lodger, room-mate, employee). A person living alone is always a non-family person.

Censuses: 1981, 1976*, 1971**

Reported for: Population in private households.

Responses: Husband or male common-law partner; wife or female common-law partner; male lone parent; female lone parent; child; non-family person.

Remarks: This is a derived variable.

- * As of the 1976 Census, unrelated wards, foster and guardianship children, whether or not pay was received, are classified and tabulated as lodgers rather than as children in families (as had been the previous census practice), in order to adhere more closely to the literal definition and meaning of children (i.e., sons and daughters) in census families.
- ** The published data for census family status for 1971, 1976 and 1981 are comparable, although census family status as defined in the Dictionary of the 1971 Census terms corresponds to the current definition of census family structure.

CENSUS FAMILY STRUCTURE

Refers to the classification of census families into husband-wife families (with or without children present) and lone-parent families by sex of parent.

Censuses: 1981, 1976, 1971

Reported for: Census families in private households.

Remarks: In certain published tables, fertility data (1/5 sample only) are combined with family structure in order to further classify husband-wife families without children present as follows:

Families with children no longer at home refers to families where the wife has reported that children were ever born to her, but these children no longer reside with her.

Childless families refers to those families where the wife has reported that no children were ever born to her.

Sex and relevant age distributions are also available.

This is a derived variable.

CENSUS FAMILY TYPE

Refers to the classification of census families in terms of whether or not they maintain their own household (i.e., whether the person responsible for household payments - rent, or mortgage, or taxes, or electricity, etc. - is a member of a census family).

Primary family refers to the census family in which a person responsible for household payments is a member.

Secondary family refers to any census family in which a person responsible for household payments is not a member.

Censuses: 1981*, 1976, 1971

Reported for: Census families in private households.

Remarks: If the person identified as responsible for the household payments is a non-family person, or resides elsewhere, no primary family will exist in the household regardless of whether Person 1 is a census family member. Accordingly, any census family in such a household will be classified as a secondary census family.

This is a derived variable.

- * In 1981, the criterion for determining family type was changed. A new question was added to the census questionnaire to determine a person responsible for paying the rent, or mortgage, or taxes, or electricity, and is used to identify primary and secondary families.

In previous censuses, the primary family was defined as the family of the head of the household. While we anticipate that in the majority of cases the person responsible for household payments will also be considered as the household reference person (Person 1), this will not always be the case.

ECONOMIC FAMILY

Refers to a group of two or more persons who live in the same dwelling and are related to each other by blood, marriage or adoption. Persons living common-law are considered, for census purposes, as now married regardless of their legal marital status; they accordingly appear as married couples in the economic family tables. (See Appendix D.)

Censuses: 1981, 1976, 1971

Remarks: The economic family concept requires only that family members be related by blood, marriage or adoption, whereas the census family concept requires that family members must have a husband-wife, or parent-never-married child relationship. Hence, the concept of economic family may refer to a larger group of persons than does the census family concept. For example: a widowed mother living with her married son and daughter-in-law would be treated as a non-family person under the definition of a census family, but would be counted as a member of an economic family along with her son and daughter-in-law; two or more related families living together also constitute one economic family, as for example, a man and his wife living with their married son and daughter-in-law; two or more brothers or sisters living together, apart from their parents, will form an economic family but not a census family since they do not meet the requirements for the latter. In a few situations involving persons living together and related to each other (for example, two brothers) but who are not related to Person 1 in the household (as when relationship to Person 1 is stated as lodger, roommate, or employee), economic families cannot be determined due to data processing constraints.

The Economic Family and its associated classifications and variables are derived based on responses to the questions Relationship to Person 1, Sex,

Date of Birth and Marital Status, as well as the order of listing of household members on the questionnaire.

ECONOMIC FAMILY CHARACTERISTICS

Refers to the classification of economic families on the basis of marital status and interrelationship of family members.

Censuses: 1981

Reported for: Economic families in private households.

Remarks: In published form, this variable is classified as follows:

Husband-wife families

Married couples only

Married couples with never-married children only

Married couples with other relatives only;

i.e., married couples with other relatives but no children
(regardless of marital status) of their own present

All other husband-wife families; i.e., those which consist of married couples, married children and their families with or without never-married children, or other relatives

Non-husband-wife families

Male reference person with never-married children only

Female reference person with never-married children only

All other non-husband-wife families

This variable is derived and is not on the data base. The term "children" refers to sons and daughters of the economic family reference person.

ECONOMIC FAMILY COMPOSITION

Refers to the classification of economic families on the basis of the presence of children.

Censuses: 1981

Reported for: Economic families in private households.

Remarks: In the published form, this variable is classified as follows:

Husband-wife families

Married couples only

Married couples with children under 16

Other married couples

Non-husband-wife families

Male reference person

With children under 16
With no children under 16
Female reference person
With children under 16
With no children under 16

The variable is derived and is not on the data base. The term "children under 16" refers to all persons (other than the reference person) in an economic family who have never been married and who were under 16 years of age at the time of the census.

ECONOMIC FAMILY STATUS

Refers to the classification of population in terms of whether or not they are members of an economic family. (See Appendix D.)

Economic family persons refers to household members who are members of an economic family.

Unattached individuals refers to household members who are not members of an economic family. A person living alone is always an unattached individual.

Censuses: 1981, 1976, 1971

Reported for: Population in private households.

Remarks: In published form, economic family members may be further classified as follows:

Spouses in husband-wife families
Reference person in non-husband-wife families
Children under 15 years
Married children (of reference person) 15 years and over
Other children (of reference person) 15 years and over
Other relatives (of reference person) 15 years and over

Sex and relevant age distributions are also available.

This is a derived variable.

ECONOMIC FAMILY STRUCTURE

Refers to the classification of economic families into husband-wife economic families and non-husband-wife economic families.

Husband-wife economic families are those in which one of two spouses, either the husband or the wife, is the economic family reference person.

Non-husband-wife economic families are of two kinds: those in which either a male or female lone parent is the economic family reference person, or those in which a non-census-family person is the economic family reference person.

Censuses: 1981

Reported for: Economic families in private households.

Remarks: While there is only one household reference person per household, there may be more than one economic family in a household and each one will contain an economic family reference person.

This variable is derived and does not reside on the data base.

ECONOMIC FAMILY TYPE

Refers to the classification of economic families in terms of whether or not they maintain their own household (i.e., whether the person responsible for household payments - rent, or mortgage, or taxes, or electricity, etc. - is a member of an economic family).

Primary economic family refers to the economic family in which the person responsible for household payments is a member.

Secondary economic family refers to any economic family in which the person responsible for household payments is not a member.

Censuses: 1981*, 1976, 1971

Reported for: Economic families in private households.

Remarks: If the person identified as responsible for the household payments is an unattached individual, or resides elsewhere, no primary economic family will exist in the household, regardless of whether Person 1 is an economic family member. Accordingly any economic family in such a household will be classified as a secondary economic family.

This is a derived variable.

- * In 1981, the criterion for determining family type was changed. A new question was added to the census questionnaire to determine a person responsible for paying the rent, or mortgage, or taxes, or electricity, and is used to identify primary and secondary economic families.

In previous censuses, the primary economic family was defined as the economic family of the head of the household. While we anticipate that in the majority of cases the person responsible for household payments will also be considered as the household reference person (Person 1), this will not always be the case.

INCOME: CENSUS FAMILY TOTAL INCOME

Refers to a derived variable summing the total incomes of all members of a census family.

Censuses: 1981 (1/5 sample), 1971 (1/3 sample), 1961 (1/5 sample)

Reported for: Census families in private households.

Responses: Dollar value (positive or negative) or none.

Remarks: See "Remarks:" under INCOME: TOTAL INCOME in the Population section.

INCOME: ECONOMIC FAMILY TOTAL INCOME

Refers to a derived variable summing the total incomes of all members of an economic family.

Censuses: 1981 (1/5 sample), 1971 (1/3 sample), 1961 (1/5 sample)

Reported for: Economic families in private households.

Responses: Dollar value (positive or negative) or none.

Remarks: See "Remarks:" under INCOME: TOTAL INCOME in the Population section.

INCOME: INCOME STATUS

Refers to a derived variable called LOINC on the data base, which indicates the position of an economic family or unattached individual in relation to low income cut-offs. These cut-offs are determined separately for families of different sizes and living in areas of different degrees of urbanization.

Censuses: 1981 (1/5 sample)

Reported for: Economic families and unattached individuals.

Responses: ABOVELINE; BELOWLINE; NOTAPPCBL.

Remarks: The three code values in this variable indicate the income status of the economic family/unattached individual as follows:

ABOVELINE:

This value will indicate that the total income of the economic family or the unattached individual in 1980 was not below the low income cut-off point for it.

BELOWLINE:

This value will indicate that the total income of the economic family or the unattached individual in 1980 was below the low income cut-off point for it.

NOTAPPCBL:

This value will indicate that the economic family or the unattached individual falls outside the conceptual framework for low income cut-offs.

For a discussion of conceptual and coverage aspects, see 1981 Census Bulletin Economic Families - Income and Selected Characteristics.

HOUSEHOLDS

ANNUAL PAYMENT FOR ELECTRICITY

Refers to yearly payments (last 12 months) for electricity.

Censuses: 1981 (1/5 sample), 1971* (1/3 sample), 1961* (1/5 sample)

Reported for: Private households in non-farm dwellings.

Responses: None (or included in rent or other payments) or dollar value.

- * In 1961 and 1971, data were collected for the variable "average monthly payment for electricity" for tenant households only.

ANNUAL PAYMENT FOR OIL, GAS, COAL, WOOD OR OTHER FUELS

Refers to yearly payments (last 12 months) for oil, gas, coal, wood or other fuels.

Censuses: 1981 (1/5 sample), 1971* (1/3 sample), 1961* (1/5 sample)

Reported for: Private households in non-farm dwellings.

Responses: None (or included in rent or other payments) or dollar value.

- * In 1961 and 1971, data were collected for the variables "average monthly payment for gas" and "average yearly payment for oil, coal, wood or kerosene" for tenant households only.

ANNUAL PAYMENT FOR WATER AND OTHER MUNICIPAL SERVICES

Refers to yearly payments (last 12 months) for water and other municipal services.

Censuses: 1981 (1/5 sample), 1971* (1/3 sample), 1961* (1/5 sample)

Reported for: Private households in non-farm dwellings.

Responses: None (or included in rent or other payments) or dollar value.

- * In 1961 and 1971, data were collected for the variable "average monthly payment for water" for tenant households only.

ANNUAL PROPERTY TAXES

Refers to estimated yearly property taxes (municipal and school) for an owner-occupied dwelling.

Censuses: 1981 (1/5 sample)
Reported for: Private households in owner-occupied non-farm dwellings.
Responses: None or dollar value.
Remarks: Includes local improvement taxes as well, even if billed separately.

ARE PROPERTY TAXES INCLUDED IN MORTGAGE PAYMENTS?

Refers to whether property taxes (municipal and school) are included in the total regular monthly mortgage or debt payments for a dwelling.

Censuses: 1981 (1/5 sample)
Reported for: Private households in owner-occupied non-farm dwellings.
Responses: Yes; no.

HOUSEHOLD

Refers to a person or group of persons (other than foreign residents) who occupy a dwelling and do not have a usual place of residence elsewhere in Canada. It usually consists of a family group with or without lodgers, employees, etc. However, it may consist of two or more families sharing a dwelling, a group of unrelated persons, or one person living alone. Household members who are temporarily absent on Census Day (e.g., temporary residents elsewhere) are considered as part of their usual household. For census purposes, every person is a member of one and only one household. Unless otherwise specified, all data in household reports are for private households only.

Households are classified into three groups: PRIVATE HOUSEHOLDS, COLLECTIVE HOUSEHOLDS and HOUSEHOLDS OUTSIDE CANADA.

Censuses: 1981, 1976, 1971, 1966, 1961

HOUSEHOLD, COLLECTIVE

Refers to a person or group of persons who occupy a collective dwelling and do not have a usual place of residence elsewhere in Canada. Data for collective households with foreign and/or temporary residents only are not shown.

Remarks: See COLLECTIVE DWELLINGS.

HOUSEHOLD COMPOSITION

Refers to the division of private households into FAMILY HOUSEHOLDS and NON-FAMILY HOUSEHOLDS. FAMILY HOUSEHOLD refers to a household that contains at least one census family (e.g., persons living in the same dwelling who have a husband-wife or parent-never-married child relationship).

FAMILY HOUSEHOLDS are divided into family households without additional persons and family households with additional persons.

NON-FAMILY HOUSEHOLD refers to one person who lives alone in a private dwelling, or to a group of persons who occupy a private dwelling and do not constitute a census family.

Censuses: 1981, 1976, 1971, 1966, 1961

Reported for: Private households.

Remarks: This is a derived variable based upon the presence of census families in the household and, as such, the data for this variable are not resident on the data base.

HOUSEHOLD MAINTAINER

Refers to the person, or one of the persons, in the household who pays the rent, or the mortgage, or the taxes, or electricity, etc., for the dwelling. If such a person is not present in the household, then Person 1 is assigned as the household maintainer.

Censuses: 1981

Reported for: Private households.

HOUSEHOLD OUTSIDE CANADA

Refers to a person or group of persons residing together outside Canada on government, military or diplomatic postings. Only limited data are available for these households.

Remarks: In 1971, the term "HOUSEHOLDS ABROAD" was used. Prior to the 1971 Census, these households were included in the count of private households, and housing data were imputed for them. In 1971, they were included in the count of private households but housing data were **not** imputed. In 1976 and 1981, both households outside Canada and their dwellings are excluded from the counts of private households and occupied private dwellings.

HOUSEHOLD, PRIVATE

Refers to a person or group of persons (other than foreign residents) who occupy a private dwelling and do not have a usual place of residence elsewhere in Canada. The number of private households equals the number of occupied private dwellings.

HOUSEHOLD SIZE

Refers to the number of persons in a PRIVATE HOUSEHOLD.

Censuses: 1981, 1976, 1971, 1966, 1961

Reported for: Private households.

HOUSEHOLD TYPE

Refers to the basic division of private households into FAMILY and NON-FAMILY HOUSEHOLDS. FAMILY HOUSEHOLD refers to a household that contains at least one census family (e.g., persons living in the same dwelling who have a husband-wife or parent-never-married child relationship). ONE-FAMILY HOUSEHOLD refers to a single census family that occupies one private dwelling. The family may be that of the household reference person or one living as a related, lodging or other type of family with a household reference person who is a non-family person. A MULTIPLE-FAMILY HOUSEHOLD is one in which two or more census families occupy the same private dwelling. One family may be that of the household reference person, or the household reference person may be a non-family person with whom two or more census families are residing.

NON-FAMILY HOUSEHOLD refers to one person who lives alone in a private dwelling, or to a group of persons who occupy a private dwelling and do not constitute a census family.

Censuses: 1981, 1976, 1971, 1966, 1961

Reported for: Private households.

Remarks: This is a derived variable based upon the presence of census families in the household and, as such, the data for this variable are not resident on the data base. In its published form, the most detailed legend is as follows:

- Family households
 - One-family households
 - Primary family households
 - Husband-wife family
 - Without children
 - Without additional persons
 - With additional persons
 - With children
 - Without additional persons
 - With additional persons

Lone-parent family
 Without additional persons
 With additional persons
Secondary family households
 Husband-wife family
 Without children
 With children
 Lone-parent family
Multiple-family households
Non-family households
 One person only
 Two or more persons

Note that a collapsed version of this variable appears in some published tables.

INCOME: HOUSEHOLD TOTAL INCOME

Refers to a derived variable summing the total incomes of all members of a household.

Censuses: 1981 (1/5 sample), 1971 (1/3 sample), 1961 (1/5 sample)

Reported for: Private households.

Responses: Dollar value (positive or negative) or none.

Remarks: See "Remarks:" under INCOME: TOTAL INCOME in the Population section.

LENGTH OF OCCUPANCY

Refers to the period of continuous occupancy of the dwelling by the person responsible for household payments or, if such a person is not present in the household, the individual completing the dwelling questions.

Censuses: 1981 (1/5 sample), 1971 (1/3 sample), 1961 (1/5 sample)

Reported for: Private households.

Responses: Less than one year; one to two years; three to five years; six to ten years; more than ten years.

Remarks: In 1961 and 1971, LENGTH OF OCCUPANCY referred to the period of continuous occupancy of present dwelling by the head of the household, whereas in 1981, it refers to the period of continuous occupancy of the dwelling by the person responsible for household payments. While it is anticipated that the person responsible for household payments will also be the household reference person (Person 1) in the majority of cases, this will

not always be the case. Respondents are instructed to report only full years, except for less than 1 year.

MONTHLY MORTGAGE PAYMENT

Refers to total regular monthly mortgage (or debt) payments for the dwelling.

Censuses: 1981 (1/5 sample)

Reported for: Private households in owner-occupied non-farm dwellings.

Responses: None or dollar value.

Remarks: In cases where mortgage payments are made in other than monthly instalments (e.g., once, twice a year, or every three months, etc.), all payments made in that year are added and then divided by 12, to obtain the average monthly amount paid.

OWNER'S MAJOR PAYMENTS

Refers to the total average monthly payments made by owner households to secure shelter.

Censuses: 1981 (1/5 sample)

Reported for: Private households in owner-occupied non-farm dwellings.

Responses: Less than \$100; \$100-199; \$200-299; \$300-399; \$400-499; \$500-599; \$600-699; \$700-799; \$800-899; \$900-999; \$1,000-1,099; \$1,100-1,199; \$1,200-1,299; \$1,300-1,399; \$1,400-1,499; \$1,500 and over.

Remarks: Owner's major payments include payments for electricity, oil, gas, coal, wood or other fuels, water and other municipal services, monthly mortgage payments, and property taxes (municipal and school).

PERSON RESPONSIBLE FOR HOUSEHOLD PAYMENTS

Refers to the person or one of the persons in the household who is responsible for paying the rent, or mortgage, or taxes, or electricity, etc.

Censuses: 1981

Reported for: Private households.

Responses: Person responsible for household payments; person not responsible for household payments.

Remarks: Data for this variable are used only to derive HOUSEHOLD MAINTAINER and PRIMARY FAMILIES.

If the PERSON RESPONSIBLE FOR HOUSEHOLD PAYMENTS is a member of a census family which is part of the household, this family is identified as the PRIMARY FAMILY. However, if the PERSON RESPONSIBLE FOR HOUSEHOLD PAYMENTS is a non-census-family person or resides elsewhere, no PRIMARY FAMILY will exist for the household. Any family in such a household is automatically designated as a SECONDARY FAMILY. For further information, see the definition of FAMILY TYPE.

RENT, GROSS

Refers to the total average monthly payments paid by tenant households to secure shelter.

Censuses: 1981 (1/5 sample), 1971 (1/3 sample), 1961 (1/5 sample)

Reported for: Private households in tenant-occupied non-farm dwellings.

Responses: Less than \$50; \$50-99; \$100-149; \$150-199; \$200-249; \$250-299; \$300-349; \$350-399; \$400-449; \$450-499; \$500-549; \$550-599; \$600-649; \$650-699; \$700-749; \$750-799; \$800-849; \$850-899; \$900-949; \$950-999; \$1,000 and over.

Remarks: Gross Rent includes payments for electricity, oil, gas, coal, wood or other fuels, water and other municipal services and monthly cash rent.

RENT, MONTHLY CASH

Refers to the regular monthly cash rent paid by tenant households.

Censuses: 1981 (1/5 sample), 1971 (1/3 sample), 1961 (1/5 sample)

Reported for: Private households in tenant-occupied non-farm dwellings.

Responses: Less than \$150*; \$150-199; \$200-249; \$250-299; \$300-349; \$350-399; \$400-499; \$500-699; \$700 and over.

Remarks: Also included are parking fees paid with the rent, if any.

* "Less than \$150" includes no cash rent.

TENURE

Refers to whether some member of the household owns or rents the dwelling.

Censuses: 1981, 1976, 1971, 1966, 1961 (1/5 sample)

Reported for: Occupied private dwellings.

Responses: Owned; rented.

Remarks: A dwelling is classified as "owned" even if it is not fully paid for, such as one which has a mortgage or some other claim on it. The dwelling may be situated on rented or leased land or be part of a condominium (whether registered or unregistered).

A dwelling is classified as "rented" even if it is provided without cash rent or at a reduced rent or if the dwelling is part of a co-operative. For census purposes, in a co-operative all members jointly own the co-operative and occupy their dwelling units under a lease agreement.

TENURE - CONDOMINIUM

Refers to whether the dwelling is part of a registered condominium.

Censuses: 1981 (1/5 sample)

Reported for: Owner-occupied private non-farm dwellings.

Remarks: A condominium is a multi-unit residential complex in which dwellings are owned individually while land is held in joint ownership with others.

DWELLINGS

BATHROOMS

Refers to the sum of the number of complete and half bathrooms in a dwelling.

Censuses: 1981 (1/5 sample)

Reported for: Occupied private dwellings.

Responses: This variable is derived from responses to separate questions on the number of complete bathrooms and the number of half bathrooms.

BATHROOMS, COMPLETE

Refers to the number of complete bathrooms in a dwelling. That is, the number of bathrooms that contain at least a flush toilet, a wash basin and a bathtub or shower.

Censuses: 1981 (1/5 sample)

Reported for: Occupied private dwellings.

Responses: None; one; two; three or more.

BATHROOMS, HALF

Refers to the number of half bathrooms in a dwelling. That is, the number of bathrooms that contain at least a flush toilet and a wash basin but which lack a bathtub or shower. Other possible combinations of facilities are considered as "none" for census purposes.

Censuses: 1981 (1/5 sample)

Reported for: Occupied private dwellings.

Responses: None; one; two; three or more.

CONDITION OF DWELLING

Refers to whether, in the judgement of the respondent, the dwelling requires any repairs (excluding desirable remodelling or additions).

Censuses: 1981 (1/5 sample), 1961* (1/5 sample)

Reported for: Occupied private dwellings.

Responses: No, only regular maintenance; yes, minor repairs; yes, major repairs.

Remarks: Regular maintenance refers to painting, furnace cleaning, etc. Minor repairs refers to missing or loose floor tiles, bricks, or shingles, defective steps, railing or siding, etc. Major repairs refers to defective plumbing or electrical wiring, structural repairs to walls, floors or ceilings, etc.

- * In 1961, the responses for the condition of dwelling question were that the dwelling was in good condition, in need of minor repair, or in need of major repair. The condition of dwelling was determined by the census enumerator.

DWELLING

Refers to a set of living quarters in which a person or group of persons resides or could reside. (See Appendix E for the schematic representation of the DWELLING universe in the 1981 Census.)

Censuses: 1981, 1976, 1971, 1966, 1961

DWELLING, COLLECTIVE

Refers to a dwelling of a commercial, institutional or communal nature. It may be identified by a sign on the premises or by a Census Representative speaking with the person in charge or with a resident or a neighbour, etc. Included are hotels, motels, tourist homes, nursing homes, hospitals, staff residences, communal quarters of military camps, work camps, jails, missions, rooming- or lodging-houses, and so on. Collective dwellings may be occupied by usual residents or solely by foreign and/or temporary residents.

Censuses: 1981, 1976, 1971, 1966, 1961

Responses: (COLLECTIVE DWELLING TYPES)

HOTEL, MOTEL AND TOURIST HOME

A commercial establishment generally providing temporary accommodation for travellers.

LODGING- AND ROOMING-HOUSE

A commercial establishment which may be a converted private dwelling having furnished rooms for renting, identified by a sign or by a Census Representative speaking with a person in charge or a resident or a neighbour, etc., or occupied on Census Day by at least 10 persons unrelated to the person designated as Person 1.

SCHOOL RESIDENCES, RESIDENCES FOR TRAINING COURSES, ETC.

One or more buildings which usually accommodate students attending an educational institution or training centre, such as boarding schools,

colleges, universities, etc. These buildings may be located on or off the grounds of the institutions and at the time of the census may accommodate non-students.

YM/YWCA, MISSION, HOSTEL, CAMPGROUND AND PARK

A building or other facility providing accommodation to transient persons or persons with no fixed address. It may also contain usual residents.

WORK CAMP

Accommodation provided to employees of an industry such as mining, logging or hydro construction, and generally located in a remote area. It usually consists of bunk-houses, tents, trailers, etc.

RELIGIOUS INSTITUTION

An institution such as a convent or a seminary which provides accommodation to members of a religious group.

ORPHANAGE AND CHILDREN'S HOME

An institution providing accommodation to orphans and children who are wards of the court.

SPECIAL CARE HOME OR INSTITUTION FOR THE ELDERLY AND CHRONICALLY ILL

An institution providing long term care to the aged, senile, and chronically ill. Included are nursing homes, homes for the aged, chronic care and extended care hospitals.

GENERAL HOSPITAL

An institution providing medical, surgical or psychiatric diagnosis and treatment to the ill or injured. Included are general hospitals, children's hospitals, etc.

PSYCHIATRIC HOSPITAL

An institution providing psychiatric diagnosis and treatment to those in need of such services. Included are psychiatric hospitals and institutions for the mentally retarded and emotionally disturbed.

INSTITUTION FOR THE HANDICAPPED AND TREATMENT CENTRE

An institution which may provide medical and/or rehabilitative and/or counselling services, etc., to a person or persons in need of such services. Included are institutions for the physically handicapped, homes for the blind, etc.

HUTTERITE COLONY

A group of people of the Hutterite religion who live in communal dwellings and use their land for agricultural purposes.

PENAL AND CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTION

An institution generally for the confinement of adults who are awaiting trial or who have been convicted of an offence. For example, penitentiaries, prisons, reformatories, etc.

JUVENILE DELINQUENT HOME

An institution or home for the confinement of minors who are awaiting trial, are under court order or who have been convicted of an offence. Included are juvenile delinquent homes, training schools and centres for juveniles and reformatories for juveniles.

JAIL

An institution for the confinement of adults who are awaiting trial or who have been convicted of an offence.

MILITARY CAMP

The barracks, base hospital, guard houses, etc., on a military base in Canada belonging to the Canadian Armed Forces, but not including permanent married quarters.

OTHER

A dwelling that meets the criteria of the general collective dwelling definition but not those of a specific type. Included are race tracks, outfitter lodges, carnival/circus camps, non-religious communes, etc.

MERCHANT AND COAST GUARD VESSELS*

Canadian merchant or coast guard vessels whose occupants, on Census Day, are enumerated at sea, in the Great Lakes or the Seaway or in port and who report no place of residence other than the ship on which they serve.

NAVAL VESSELS*

Canadian naval vessels whose occupants, on Census Day, are enumerated at sea.

Remarks:

Only data for OCCUPIED COLLECTIVE DWELLINGS are published and limited information is available.

- * The population of Canadian merchant, naval and coast guard vessels is assigned to special (or dummy) collective enumeration areas in port areas. The overall number of such enumeration areas is one per port.

DWELLING, OCCUPIED PRIVATE

Refers to a private dwelling in which a person or group of persons is permanently residing. Also included are private dwellings whose usual residents are temporarily absent on Census Day. Unless otherwise specified, all data in housing reports are for occupied private dwellings rather than unoccupied private dwellings or dwellings occupied solely by foreign and/or temporary residents.

Censuses: 1981, 1976, 1971, 1966, 1961

DWELLING, OWNER-OCCUPIED PRIVATE, NON-FARM

Refers to a private dwelling, other than one situated on a farm and occupied by a farm operator, which is owned or being bought by some member of the household.

Censuses: 1981 (1/5 sample), 1971 (1/3 sample), 1961 (1/5 sample)

Remarks: A dwelling is classified as "owned" even if it is not fully paid for, such as one which has a mortgage or some other claim on it.

The dwelling may be situated on rented or leased land or be part of a condominium (whether registered or unregistered). For the definition of condominium, see TENURE - CONDOMINIUM in the Households section.

DWELLING, PRIVATE

Refers to a structurally separate set of living quarters with a private entrance from outside or from a common hall, lobby, vestibule or stairway inside the building. The entrance to the dwelling must be one that can be used without passing through the living quarters of someone else. The census classifies private dwellings into REGULAR PRIVATE DWELLINGS and SEASONAL/MARGINAL DWELLINGS. Regular private dwellings are further classified into three major groups: OCCUPIED DWELLINGS (occupied by usual residents), UNOCCUPIED DWELLINGS, and DWELLINGS OCCUPIED BY FOREIGN AND/OR TEMPORARY RESIDENTS. Seasonal/marginal dwellings are classified as occupied by usual residents or by foreign and/or temporary residents. Unoccupied seasonal/marginal dwellings are not counted in the housing stock.

Censuses: 1981*, 1976, 1971**, 1966**, 1961**

Remarks: In certain instances, there may be private households occupying structurally separate dwellings on or in a collective dwelling's premises (e.g., separate dwelling quarters for staff or employees living with their families). In these cases, the living quarters are enumerated as private dwellings inhabited by private households.

* The classification of private dwellings into regular private dwellings and seasonal/marginal dwellings appears in the 1981 Census only.

- ** The counts of dwellings occupied by foreign and/or temporary residents do not appear in the 1971, 1966 and 1961 Censuses.

DWELLING, PRIVATE, OCCUPIED BY FOREIGN AND/OR TEMPORARY RESIDENTS

Refers to a private dwelling solely occupied by foreign and/or temporary residents on Census Day. A TEMPORARY RESIDENT of a dwelling is a person who resides there on Census Day, but has a usual place of residence elsewhere in Canada. A FOREIGN RESIDENT is a person whose usual place of residence is outside Canada. These dwellings are classified into REGULAR DWELLINGS and SEASONAL/MARGINAL DWELLINGS.

Censuses: 1981, 1976*

- * In 1976, private dwellings occupied by foreign and/or temporary residents were not classified into regular dwellings and seasonal/marginal dwellings.

DWELLING, REGULAR

Refers to a private dwelling which was built or converted for year-round (permanent) occupancy. These dwellings are classified into OCCUPIED DWELLINGS, UNOCCUPIED DWELLINGS and DWELLINGS OCCUPIED BY FOREIGN AND/OR TEMPORARY RESIDENTS.

Censuses: 1981

DWELLING, SEASONAL/MARGINAL

Refers to a private dwelling which is unsuitable for year-round (permanent) occupancy; that is, it does not appear to have sufficient facilities to provide comfortable accommodation throughout the year (e.g., non-winterized cottages or cabins). Also included is any other dwelling that was not built or converted for year-round or permanent occupancy (e.g., unconverted barns or garages).

Censuses: 1981

DWELLING, TENANT-OCCUPIED PRIVATE, NON-FARM

Refers to a private dwelling, other than one situated on a farm and occupied by a farm operator, which is not owned by some member of the household.

Censuses: 1981 (1/5 sample), 1971 (1/3 sample), 1961 (1/5 sample)

Remarks: Included are dwellings provided without cash rent or at a reduced rent and dwellings that are part of a co-operative. For census purposes, in a co-operative all members jointly own the co-operative and occupy their dwelling units under a lease agreement.

DWELLING, UNOCCUPIED PRIVATE

Refers to a private dwelling which is unoccupied on Census Day, and in which no person is permanently residing.

Censuses: 1981, 1976, 1971*, 1966, 1961

Remarks: Unoccupied seasonal/marginal dwellings are not included in the housing stock.

- * In 1971, the term VACANT DWELLING was used. This referred to a dwelling, not a seasonal or vacation home, which was suitable and available for immediate occupancy, but which was not inhabited on Census Day. Newly constructed dwellings, completed and ready for occupancy, but as yet unoccupied at the census date were counted as vacant. This does not refer, however, to dwellings whose occupants were temporarily away.

HEATING EQUIPMENT, CENTRAL

Refers to whether or not a dwelling has a central heating system. This variable is derived by collapsing specific responses from the MAIN TYPE OF HEATING EQUIPMENT question.

Censuses: 1981 (1/5 sample)

Reported for: Occupied private dwellings.

Remarks: The collapsing strategy is as follows:

- With central heating
 - Steam or hot water furnace
 - Forced hot air furnace
 - Installed electric heating system
- Without central heating
 - Heating stove, cooking stove, space heater
 - Other (fireplace, etc.)

HEATING EQUIPMENT, MAIN TYPE OF

Refers to the main type of heating equipment used to heat the dwelling. Supplementary sources are not included.

Censuses: 1981 (1/5 sample), 1971* (1/3 sample), 1961** (1/5 sample)

Reported for: Occupied private dwellings.

Responses: Steam or hot water furnace; forced hot air furnace; installed electric heating system; heating stove, cooking stove, space heater; other (fireplace, etc.).

* In 1971, the term PRINCIPAL HEATING EQUIPMENT was used instead of MAIN TYPE OF HEATING EQUIPMENT in the census bulletins.

** As in 1971. Also, electric heating system was included in "Other" for 1961.

NUMBER OF PERSONS PER ROOM

Refers to the number of persons per room in a dwelling. (See definition of ROOM.) This is a derived variable.

Censuses: 1981 (1/5 sample), 1971 (1/3 sample), 1961 (1/5 sample)

Reported for: Occupied private dwellings.

Responses: 0.5 or less; 0.6-1.0; 1.1-1.5; 1.6-2.0; 2.1 or more.

PERIOD OF CONSTRUCTION

Refers to the period in time (approximate dates) during which the building or dwelling was originally constructed.

Censuses: 1981 (1/5 sample), 1971 (1/3 sample), 1961 (1/5 sample)

Reported for: Occupied private dwellings.

Responses: 1920 or before; 1921-1945; 1946-1960; 1961-1970; 1971-1975; 1976-1979; 1980; 1981*.

Remarks: This refers to the period in which the building was originally built, not the time of any later remodelling, additions or conversions.

* First 5 months.

PRINCIPAL HEATING FUEL

Refers to the fuel used most for heating the dwelling.

Censuses: 1981 (1/5 sample), 1971* (1/3 sample), 1961** (1/5 sample)

Reported for: Occupied private dwellings.

Responses: Oil or kerosene; piped or bottled gas; electricity; other fuel.

* In 1971, PRINCIPAL HEATING FUEL included the response category "No fuel used".

** In 1961, PRINCIPAL HEATING FUEL included the response category "Sawdust", which in 1971 and 1981 is included in "Other".

PRINCIPAL WATER HEATING FUEL

Refers to the fuel used most for heating water.

Censuses: 1981 (1/5 sample), 1971* (1/3 sample)

Reported for: Occupied private dwellings.

Responses: Oil or kerosene; piped or bottled gas; electricity; other fuel.

* In 1971, PRINCIPAL WATER HEATING FUEL included the response category "No fuel used".

ROOMS

Refers to the number of rooms in a dwelling. A ROOM is an enclosed area within a dwelling which is finished and suitable for year-round living.

Censuses: 1981 (1/5 sample), 1971, 1961 (1/5 sample)

Reported for: Occupied private dwellings.

Responses: 1; 2; 3; ... 10 or more.

Remarks: Partially divided L-shaped rooms are considered to be separate rooms if they are considered as such by the respondent (e.g., L-shaped dining-room living-room arrangements). Not counted as rooms are bathrooms, halls, vestibules and rooms used solely for business purposes.

STRUCTURAL TYPE

Refers to the structural arrangements of the dwelling: that is, whether it is a detached house, apartment, etc.

Censuses: 1981, 1976*, 1971*, 1966*, 1961* (1/5 sample)

Reported for: Occupied private dwellings.

Responses: SINGLE HOUSE (OR SINGLE DETACHED)

Refers to a single dwelling not attached to any other building and surrounded on all sides by open space.

SEMI-DETACHED OR DOUBLE HOUSE

Refers to one of two dwellings attached side by side but not attached to any other building and surrounded on all other sides by open space.

DUPLEX

Refers to one of two dwellings, one above the other, not attached to any other building and surrounded on all sides by open space.

ROW HOUSE

Refers to one of three or more dwellings joined side by side but not having any other dwellings either above or below.

APARTMENT IN A BUILDING THAT HAS FIVE OR MORE STOREYS

Refers to a dwelling unit in a high-rise apartment building.

APARTMENT IN A BUILDING THAT HAS LESS THAN FIVE STOREYS

Refers to a dwelling unit in a triplex, quadruplex or a dwelling unit in a non-residential building or in a house that has been converted.

HOUSE ATTACHED TO A NON-RESIDENTIAL BUILDING

Refers to a single dwelling attached at ground level to another building (such as a store, etc.) but separated from it by a common wall running from ground to roof.

MOBILE HOME

Refers to a dwelling which has been designed and constructed to be transported on its own chassis and capable of being moved on short notice.

OTHER MOVABLE DWELLING

Refers to a dwelling such as a tent, travel trailer, railroad car or houseboat.

Remarks: A "linked home" (a single house which is not attached to any other dwelling above ground, but is attached below ground) is classified as a SINGLE HOUSE. Two dwellings, one above the other, **attached** to other dwellings are classified as APARTMENTS and **not** as DUPLEXES. Floors in APARTMENT buildings that are used solely for parking, storage or laundry

and recreation facilities are not counted as storeys. An apartment is classified as APARTMENT IN A BUILDING THAT HAS LESS THAN FIVE STOREYS if there is no passenger elevator in the building.

- * In 1971 and 1976, this information was reported for both occupied private dwellings and vacant dwellings.

In 1961 and 1966, the term "single detached" was used instead of "single house".

"Single attached" referred to: double house and other in 1961 and 1966; double house, house attached to a non-residential building and row house in 1971 and 1976.

In 1961, 1966 and 1971, the term "Apartment and flats" was used in the census bulletins, with the sub-categories "Duplex" and "Other".

"Movable dwellings" referred to mobile homes and other movable dwellings in 1976.

VALUE OF DWELLING

Refers to the amount expected by the owner if the dwelling were to be sold.

Censuses: 1981 (1/5 sample), 1971 (1/3 sample), 1961 (1/5 sample)

Reported for: Owner-occupied non-farm dwellings.

Responses: Dollar value.

Remarks: Value of dwelling refers to the value of the entire dwelling, including the value of the land it is on and of any other structure such as a garage which is on the property. In the case of an owner-occupied dwelling within a multi-dwelling building, the value of dwelling is estimated by multiplying by 100 the amount of rent per month which could be obtained for that one dwelling.

GEOGRAPHY

BLOCK-FACE

Refers to one side of a city street, between consecutive intersections with streets or similar physical features, for which census data are coded and stored on the basis of grid co-ordinates and from which the query areas of users can be constructed in a building-block fashion.

Censuses: 1981, 1976, 1971

Remarks: Data are not available for individual block-faces due to confidentiality constraints: rather, the block-faces provide increased flexibility for the retrieval and tabulation of data by user-specified query areas. Only the urbanized cores of CMAs and of most of the CAs of 50,000 population and over are covered at the block-face level.

CENSUS AGGLOMERATION (CA)

Refers to the main labour market area of an urbanized core (or continuously built-up area) having between 10,000 and 99,999 population. CAs are created by Statistics Canada and are usually known by the name of the urban area forming their urbanized core. They contain whole municipalities (or census subdivisions). CAs are comprised of (1) municipalities completely or partly inside the urbanized core; and (2) other municipalities if (a) at least 40% of the employed labour force living in the municipality works in the urbanized core, or (b) at least 25% of the employed labour force working in the municipality lives in the urbanized core.

Since a CA must contain whole census subdivisions, its limits may fall within, or extend beyond, the actual labour market area. The differences may be significant in those parts of Canada where census subdivisions cover particularly large areas of land.

Censuses: 1981, 1976*, 1971*, 1966**, 1961**

Remarks: Census agglomerations are now delineated according to the same criteria as census metropolitan areas (CMAs) and differ only in the size of their urbanized cores (CMAs having 100,000 or more population). Twenty-four CAs have been added to the programme as a result of this change. At the same time, 23 CAs have been deleted from the programme as a result of raising the minimum urbanized core population from 2,000 to 10,000. One CA, Trois-Rivières, Quebec, has been transferred to the CMA programme as a result of recent growth in its urbanized core. The net effect of the above changes has been to maintain the total number of CAs at 88.

* In 1976 and 1971, CAs were comprised of at least two adjacent municipal entities. These entities had to be at least partly urban and belong to an urbanized core having a population of 2,000 or more. The urbanized core included a largest city and remainder, each with a population of 1,000 or more, and had a population density of at least 1,000 persons per square mile (386 per square kilometre).

** In 1966 and 1961, CAs were called Major Urban Areas when larger than 25,000 and Urbanized Areas when smaller.

CENSUS CONSOLIDATED SUBDIVISION (CCS)

A census consolidated subdivision is a geographically contiguous group of census subdivisions.

Two rules are applied in delineating census consolidated subdivisions:

- (1) all census subdivisions smaller than 25 square kilometres are grouped with a larger subdivision; and
- (2) if a census subdivision greater than 25 square kilometres is surrounded on more than half its perimeter by another subdivision, it is included as part of the CCS formed by the other subdivision; if not, the census subdivision forms a CCS on its own.

Censuses: 1981, 1976, 1971*, 1966*

- * In 1971 and 1966, the "Reference Code" served a similar function by permitting the grouping within a rural municipality of all territory geographically located in the municipality.

CENSUS DIVISION (CD)

Refers to the general term applying to counties, regional districts, regional municipalities and five other types of geographic areas made up of groups of census subdivisions. In Newfoundland, Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, the term describes areas that have been created by Statistics Canada in cooperation with the provinces as an equivalent for counties.

Censuses: 1981, 1976, 1971, 1966, 1961

Remarks: In the 1981 Census there are five census divisions in the Northwest Territories; this increase of one census division for the Northwest Territories results from the creation of the Central Arctic census division that, in 1976, was a part of the Fort Smith census division.

Major redelineation of census divisions occurred in Manitoba in 1976 and 1961 and in British Columbia in 1971.

The creation of Regional Municipalities in Ontario between 1969 and 1975 required the redefinition of some census divisions in Ontario.

CENSUS FARM

Refers to any agricultural holding with sales of agricultural products, during the 12-month period prior to the census, of \$250 or more.

Censuses: 1981, 1976*, 1971**, 1966**, 1961**

- * For 1976, a census farm was defined as any agricultural holding of one acre or more with sales of agricultural products, during the year 1975, of \$1,200 or more.
- ** Prior to the 1976 Census, a census farm was any agricultural holding of one acre or more with sales of agricultural products, during the 12-month period prior to the census, of \$50 or more.

CENSUS METROPOLITAN AREA (CMA)

Refers to the main labour market area of an urbanized core (or continuously built-up area) having 100,000 or more population. CMAs are created by Statistics Canada and are usually known by the name of the urban area forming their urbanized core. They contain whole municipalities (or census subdivisions). CMAs are comprised of (1) municipalities completely or partly inside the urbanized core; and (2) other municipalities if (a) at least 40% of the employed labour force living in the municipality works in the urbanized core, or (b) at least 25% of the employed labour force working in the municipality lives in the urbanized core.

Since a CMA must contain whole census subdivisions, its limits may fall within, or extend beyond, the actual labour market area. The differences may be significant in those parts of Canada where census subdivisions cover particularly large areas of land. Census metropolitan areas may also differ from Metropolitan Areas designated by local authorities for planning or other purposes.

Censuses: 1981, 1976, 1971*, 1966**, 1961**

Remarks: CMAs remain unchanged from 1976 except for minor adjustments to respect new municipal limits. Trois-Rivières, Quebec, becomes Canada's 24th CMA as a result of recent growth in its urbanized core.

- * In 1971, CMAs were defined as main labour market areas but were delineated according to alternate criteria based on labour force composition, population growth rate and accessibility.
- ** In 1966 and 1961, CMAs were delineated around cities of 50,000 or more population, provided that population density and labour force composition criteria were met and that the total CMA population was at least 100,000.

CMA/CA PART

Census metropolitan areas (CMAs) and census agglomerations (CAs) are divided into three parts: urbanized core, urban fringe and rural fringe. The parts are always made up of complete enumeration areas, but often comprise only parts of municipalities (or census subdivisions). Not all three parts will necessarily be found in each CMA or CA.

Urbanized core: Continuous built-up area around which a CMA or a CA is delineated. To be considered as continuous, the built-up area must not have a discontinuity exceeding two kilometres. Usually its name is used as the name of the CMA or CA.

Fringe: Parts of a CMA or a CA outside the urbanized core. The fringe consists of urban parts and rural parts.

Censuses: 1981, 1976*, 1971*, 1966**, 1961**

* In 1976 and 1971, CMAs and CAs were divided into the urbanized core and fringe. The urbanized core comprised the largest city and the remainder of the urbanized core. The fringe was divided into urban and rural parts.

** In 1966 and 1961, a coding system distinguished within the CMA between the urban part, divided into MAU (continuous built-up area) and MAOU (non-continuous), and rural part (MAR).

CENSUS SUBDIVISION (CSD)

Refers to the general term applying to municipalities, Indian Reserves, Indian Settlements and unorganized territories.

In Newfoundland, Nova Scotia and British Columbia, the term also describes geostatistical areas that have been created by Statistics Canada in cooperation with the provinces as an equivalent for municipalities.

Censuses: 1981, 1976, 1971, 1966, 1961

Remarks: The 1981 Census was taken according to the municipal boundaries in effect on January 1, 1981.

It should be noted that the parts of Flin Flon located in Manitoba and Saskatchewan and the parts of Lloydminster located in Saskatchewan and Alberta are treated as separate CSDs.

In 1981, for the first time, each Indian Reserve and unorganized territory is reported separately in those census tabulations reporting data by census subdivision.

Summaries of CSD changes are available in the form of two bulletins:

- (1) Changes to Municipal Boundaries, Status and Names (Catalogue No. 12-201, Annual); and
- (2) Standard Geographical Classification, 1981, Vol. I (Catalogue No. 12-567, Occasional).

CENSUS SUBDIVISION TYPE

Census subdivisions are classified into various types, according to official designations adopted by provincial or federal authorities. With the exception of unorganized territories

and Indian Reserves, the type indicates the municipal status of a CSD. The following list indicates the abbreviations used for the most common CSD types:

BOR Borough
 C City - Cité
 CM County (Municipality)
 COM Community
 CT Canton (Municipalité de)
 CU Cantons unis (Municipalité de)
 DM District (Municipality)
 HAM Hamlet
 ID Improvement District
 LGD Local Government District
 LID Local Improvement District
 LOT Township and Royalty
 MC Municipal Corporation
 MD Municipal District
 PAR Parish
 P Paroisse (Municipalité de)
 R Indian Reserve - Réserve indienne
 RM Rural Municipality
 RV Resort Village
 SA Special Area
 SCM Subdivision of County Municipality
 SD Sans désignation (Municipalité)
 S-E Indian Settlement - Établissement indien
 SET Settlement
 SRD Subdivision of Regional District
 SUN Subdivision of Unorganized
 SV Summer Village
 T Town
 TP Township
 UNO Unorganized - Non organisé
 V Ville
 VL Village

Censuses: 1981, 1976, 1971, 1966, 1961

Remarks: For the 1981 Census, all Newfoundland CSDs called Local Government Community (LGC) in 1976 have been changed to Community (COM). In Quebec, all CSDs typed Municipality - Municipalité (MUN) in 1976 have been changed to Cantons unis (CU), Canton (CT), Paroisse (P) or Sans désignation (SD) for 1981. In the Northwest Territories one new CSD type has been added for the 1981 Census; i.e., Settlement (SET).

CENSUS TRACT (CT)

Refers to a permanent small census geostatistical area established in large urban communities with the help of local specialists interested in urban and social science research. Census tracts are reviewed and approved by Statistics Canada according to the following criteria:

- (a) the boundaries must follow permanent and easily recognized lines on the ground;
- (b) the population must be between 2,500 and 8,000, with a preferred average of 4,000 persons, except for census tracts in the central business district, major industrial zones, or in peripheral rural or urban areas that may have either a lower or higher population;
- (c) the area must be as homogeneous as possible in terms of economic status and social living conditions; and
- (d) the shape must be as compact as possible.

All census metropolitan areas, all census agglomerations with a city having a population of 50,000 or more, and all other cities of at least 50,000 population at the previous census are eligible for a census tract programme.

Censuses: 1981, 1976, 1971, 1966*, 1961*

Remarks: For the 1981 Census, four urban centres have been added to the Census Tract Programme. They are North Bay, Ontario; and Kamloops, Kelowna, and Prince George, British Columbia.

A conversion table showing the relationship between the 1981 and 1976 census tracts is included in each census tract bulletin.

Provincial census tracts complement census tracts and are delineated for all territory outside the census metropolitan areas and census agglomerations with a Census Tract Programme.

- * Between the 1966 and 1971 Censuses, the census tract numbering system was extensively revised.

COMPONENT

Refers to the municipality or census subdivision building block of a census metropolitan area or a census agglomeration.

Censuses: 1981, 1976, 1971, 1966*, 1961*

- * The term "Component Parts" was used.

ENUMERATION AREA (EA)

Refers to the spatial unit usually canvassed by one Census Representative. It is defined according to the following criteria: (1) Population - the number of households in an enumeration area varies between a maximum of 375 households in large urban areas to a minimum of 125 in rural areas; (2) Limits - an enumeration area, being the building block of all geostatistical areas, never cuts across any geographic area recognized by the census.

Moreover, enumeration area boundaries are such that the Census Representative will be able to locate them without difficulty as, for example, streets, roads, railways, rivers and lakes. Enumeration areas are normally the smallest geographic unit for which census data are available.

Censuses: 1981, 1976, 1971*, 1966*, 1961*

- * In 1971, 1966 and 1961, the number of households in an enumeration area rarely exceeded 300.

FEDERAL ELECTORAL DISTRICT (FED)

Refers to any territorial unit entitled to return a member to serve in the House of Commons. There are 282 FEDs in Canada based on the 1976 Representation Order. These FEDs are used both to present data and to organize census-taking.

Censuses: 1981, 1976*, 1971*, 1966**, 1961**

Remarks: From time to time 1976 Representation Order FED names are changed.

- * The 1976 and 1971 Censuses were taken according to the 1966 Representation Order.
- ** The 1966 and 1961 Censuses were taken according to the 1952 Representation Order.

GEOGRAPHICALLY REFERENCED DATA STORAGE AND RETRIEVAL SYSTEM (GRDSR-GEOCODING)

GRDSR, or geocoding, refers to a system that is used to geographically code and store census data. The geocoding system assigns geographic coordinates (centroids) at the population centre of every enumeration area in Canada and of each block-face in most of the large (50,000 population and over) urban areas.

Censuses: 1981, 1976*, 1971*

Remarks: The GRDSR system provides increased flexibility for the retrieval and tabulation of data by user-specified query areas.

- * The coverage of block-face geocoding has expanded since 1971. In 1971, approximately 35% of the population of Canada was covered by block-face geocoding and in 1976 this percentage had risen to approximately 51%. The coverage has been further expanded for the 1981 Census.

GEOSTATISTICAL AREA

Refers to geographic areas delineated or employed for the tabulation and dissemination of census data. This term applies to provinces and territories, census divisions, census subdivisions, census consolidated subdivisions, census metropolitan areas, census agglomerations, census tracts, provincial census tracts and urban areas.

Censuses: 1981, 1976, 1971, 1966, 1961

INDIAN RESERVE

Refers to territory, mostly rural and varying in size, that belongs to an Indian tribe according to treaties between the Federal Government and the Indians. It is excluded from local jurisdiction and administered by the Federal Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development.

Censuses: 1981, 1976, 1971, 1966, 1961

Remarks: For the 1981 Census, each Indian Reserve and Indian Settlement recognized by the census is treated as a separate CSD and is reported separately in those census tabulations reporting data by census subdivision.

LAND AREA

Refers to area measurement in square kilometres and excludes, wherever feasible, large bodies of water.

Censuses: 1981, 1976, 1971*, 1966*, 1961*

Remarks: All land area measurements apply to the limits in effect on January 1, 1981, the geographic reference date for the 1981 Census of Canada.

The map scales used to measure land area generally vary between 1:50,000 and 1:250,000. In densely populated urban areas and in sparsely populated areas larger or smaller scales are sometimes used. Land areas are measured using a planimeter.

The Census of Canada provides unofficial land area measurements only, as these are required in order to calculate population density.

- * Prior to the 1976 Census, all land area data were in square miles.

MUNICIPALITY

Refers to an area with corporate status governed by Provincial and Territorial Acts. These acts differ from province to province. Moreover, municipalities within each province vary in name, status, and administrative powers.

Censuses: 1981, 1976, 1971, 1966, 1961

POPULATION DENSITY

Refers to the number of persons per square kilometre.

Censuses: 1981, 1976, 1971, 1966, 1961

Remarks: All population density data from the 1981 Census are expressed in square kilometres only. Population density data from the 1976 Census were expressed in both square miles and square kilometres. Prior to the 1976 Census all population density data were expressed in square miles only.

PROVINCE

Refers to the major political division of Canada. From a statistical point of view, it is a basic unit for which data are tabulated and cross-classified. In census publications, provincial tables include the Yukon and Northwest Territories.

Censuses: 1981, 1976, 1971, 1966, 1961

PROVINCIAL CENSUS TRACT (PCT)

Refers to a permanent small census geostatistical area of rural and/or urban type. PCTs exist in the area not included in the Census Tract Programme. Populations of PCTs generally vary between 3,000 and 8,000 with a preferred average of 5,000. Boundaries, as much as possible, follow permanent physical features and/or geographic units suggested by the provinces.

Censuses: 1981, 1976, 1971*

* The term "Area Aggregate (AA)" was used.

QUERY AREA

Refers to an area for which a user requests data. In the context of the geocoding system, it is a user-specified area (such as a traffic zone or school district) for which data are requested, as opposed to standard geostatistical areas predefined by the census (such as census tracts or census divisions).

Query areas under the geocoding system are constructed from either block-face or enumeration area building blocks. For accuracy of data, query areas should not split block-faces in urban centres coded at this level or enumeration areas elsewhere. If a query area does not respect this constraint, the best approximation of the user's area will be constructed from the building blocks.

Censuses: 1981, 1976, 1971, 1966*, 1961*

- * In 1966 and 1961, these were referred to as "special requests"; they had to be processed manually and were restricted to population and household counts.

REFERENCE MAP

Refers to a map that identifies and locates the boundaries of census geostatistical areas.

Censuses: 1981, 1976, 1971, 1966, 1961

Remarks: Published reference maps are available for Census Divisions, Census Subdivisions, Census Metropolitan Areas, Census Agglomerations and Census Tracts. A reference map showing all Federal Electoral Districts is also available.

Several series of reference maps are available to users on demand. The maps in these series are at a larger scale and provide greater detail than the published reference maps. Most maps in these series identify and locate census enumeration areas within larger census geostatistical areas.

RURAL AREA

Refers to all territory lying outside "Urban Areas".

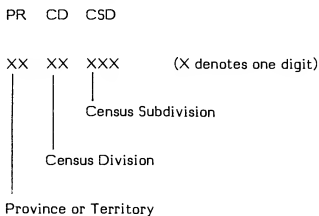
Censuses: 1981, 1976, 1971, 1966, 1961

STANDARD GEOGRAPHICAL CLASSIFICATION (SGC)

The Standard Geographical Classification provides systematic identification for three types of geographic areas. These are:

- (1) provinces and territories;
- (2) census divisions (counties, regional municipalities, and regional districts, for example); and
- (3) census subdivisions (usually municipalities).

The three area systems are hierarchically related. Census subdivisions (CSDs) aggregate to census divisions (CDs), which in turn aggregate to a province or a territory (PR). This relationship is reflected in the seven-digit SGC code:



Censuses: 1981, 1976*, 1971*, 1966**, 1961**

Remarks: For the 1981 Census, the Standard Geographical Classification is the sole official geographical classification system for dissemination purposes.

* In 1976 and 1971, both SGC and census codes were used to disseminate census data.

** In 1966 and 1961, only census codes were used to disseminate census data.

UNINCORPORATED PLACE

Refers to any cluster of five or more permanently occupied dwellings locally known by a specific name but not having a local government. Unincorporated places are not defined if they belong to a larger population concentration and the definition of limits is impossible.

Censuses: 1981, 1976, 1971, 1966*, 1961*

* Same definition but also called Unincorporated Village. Sometimes referred to as Village, Settlement or Hamlet.

UNORGANIZED TERRITORY

Refers to an area without municipal organization, directly administered by the province or, when applicable, by the county. Such areas are generally characterized by low population density.

Censuses: 1981, 1976, 1971, 1966, 1961

URBAN AREA

Refers to an area having a population concentration of 1,000 or more and a population density of 400 or more per square kilometre.

Censuses: 1981, 1976*, 1971**, 1966**, 1961**

* The population density criterion in 1976 was 1,000 persons per square mile (386 per square kilometre).

** For the 1971, 1966 and 1961 Censuses, urban areas included (1) all incorporated cities, towns and villages with a population of 1,000 or over; (2) all unincorporated places of 1,000 population or over having a population density of at least 1,000 per square mile; and (3) the urbanized fringe of (1) and (2) where a minimum population of 1,000 and a density of at least 1,000 persons per square mile existed.

URBAN POPULATION SIZE GROUP

Refers to the classification used in tabulations where the urban areas are distributed according to the following size groups:

1,000-	2,499
2,500-	4,999
5,000-	9,999
10,000-	29,999
30,000-	99,999
100,000-	499,999
500,000	and over

Censuses: 1981, 1976, 1971*, 1966*, 1961*

* The term "Municipal Size Group" was used.

APPENDICES

APPENDIX A-1

Comparison of Ethnic Origins Available in 1981, 1971

1981 Classification	1971 Classification
<u>Single Responses</u>	
British, n.o.s.	Clerically assigned to English or Irish or Scottish or Welsh during the coding operation
English	English
Irish	Irish
Scottish	Scottish
Welsh	Welsh
British, n.e.s.	British, n.e.s.
Luxembourg	Other European
Scandinavian, n.o.s.	Clerically assigned to Danish or Swedish or Norwegian or Icelandic during the coding operation
French	French
Belgian	Belgian
Dutch	Netherlands (change in label)
Danish	Danish
Icelandic	Icelandic
Norwegian	Norwegian
Swedish	Swedish
Finnish	Finnish
Czechoslovakian	Czech
Swiss	Clerically assigned to German or French or Italian during the coding operation
German	German
Austrian	Austrian
Magyar (Hungarian)	Magyar (Hungarian)
Czech	Czech
Slovak	Slovak
Albanian	Other European
Macedonian	Other European
Bulgarian	Other European
Estonian	Estonian
Lettish (Latvian)	Latvian
Lithuanian	Lithuanian
Polish	Polish
Russian	Russian
Byelorussian	Byelorussian
Ukrainian	Ukrainian
Romanian	Romanian
Croatian	Croatian
Serbian	Serbian
Slovene	Slovenian

Note: n.o.s. = not otherwise specified.
n.e.s. = not elsewhere specified.

Comparison of Ethnic Origins Available in 1981, 1971 - Continued

1981 Classification	1971 Classification
Yugoslav, n.o.s.	Yugoslav, n.o.s.
Other Balkan, n.e.s.	Other Yugoslav
Maltese	Other European
Portuguese	Portuguese
Spanish	Spanish
Italian	Italian
Greek	Greek
Other European, n.e.s.	Other European
Jewish	Jewish
Turk	Other Asiatic
Iranian	Other Asiatic
Armenian	Other Asiatic
Palestinian	Other Asiatic
Asian Arab, n.e.s.	Other Asiatic
Egyptian	Other
North African Arab, n.e.s.	Other
Syrian	Syrian-Lebanese
Lebanese	Syrian-Lebanese
Israeli	Jewish
Bengali	Indo-Pakistani
Gujarati	Indo-Pakistani
Punjabi	Indo-Pakistani
Tamil	Indo-Pakistani
Singhalese	Indo-Pakistani
Bangladeshi, n.o.s.	Indo-Pakistani
Indian, n.o.s.	Indo-Pakistani
Pakistani, n.o.s.	Indo-Pakistani
Sri Lanka (Ceylonese), n.o.s.	Indo-Pakistani
Indian, n.e.s.	Indo-Pakistani
Other Pakistani-Bangladeshi	Indo-Pakistani
Korean	Other Asiatic
Vietnamese	Other Asiatic
Cambodian	Not included
Laotian	Not included
Malay	Not included
Burmese	Other East Indian
Thai	Other East Indian
Other Far East Asia, n.e.s.	Not included
Japanese	Japanese
Chinese	Chinese
Fijian	Not included
Polynesian	Not included
Other Pacific Islands, n.e.s.	Not included
Indonesian	Other Asiatic
Philippino	Other East Indian
Canadian Black	Negro
Caribbean	West Indian
Haitian	West Indian
Other Black, n.e.s.	Negro

Comparison of Ethnic Origins Available in 1981, 1971 - Continued

1981 Classification	1971 Classification
Other African, n.e.s.	Various Components
African Black	Negro
Amerindian, n.o.s., n.e.s.	(i) If on reserve - Non-band Indian
	(ii) If off reserve - Blank
Argentinian	Spanish
Chilean	Spanish
Cuban	Spanish
Ecuadorian	Spanish
Peruvian	Spanish
Other Latino-American	Spanish
Brazilian	Portuguese
Mexican	Other
Métis	(i) If on reserve - Non-band Indian
	(ii) If off reserve - Blank
Inuit	Eskimo (only change in label)
Status Indian	Band Indian
Non-status Indian	Non-band Indian
Québécois, Acadian, Franco-Ontarian, etc.	French
Other Commonwealth	Other
Canadian	Canadian
American	American
Other, n.e.s.	Other, n.e.s.

In 1971, **multiple responses** were reduced to single entries during data capture using the rules given below:

- (1) If more than one self-coded entry was reported but an office-coded entry was not reported, the darkest mark was retained as the ethnic origin.
- (2) If one self-coded entry and an office-coded entry were reported, the self-reported answer was retained as the ethnic origin.
- (3) If more than one self-coded entry and an office-coded entry were reported, the darkest mark among the self-reported origins was retained as the ethnic origin.

Comparison of Ethnic Origins Available in 1981, 1971 - Concluded

Self-coded Answers 1981

French
English
Irish
Scottish
German
Italian
Dutch (Netherlands)
Polish
Ukrainian
Chinese
Status Indian
Non-status Indian
Métis
Inuit
Jewish
Office-coded entry

Self-coded Answers 1971

French
English
Irish
Scottish
German
Italian
Netherlands
Polish
Ukrainian
Office-coded entry
Native Indian - Band
Native Indian - Non-band
Not included (see above)
Office-coded entry
Jewish
Norwegian

APPENDIX A-2

Comparison of Languages Available in 1981, 1976, 1971

1981	1976 ¹	1971
English	English	English
French	French	French
Estonian	Estonian	Estonian
Lettish (Latvian)	Lettish	Lettish
Lithuanian	Lithuanian	Lithuanian
Byelorussian	Russian	Russian
Bulgarian	Bulgarian	Other
Gaelic	Gaelic	Gaelic
Welsh	Welsh	Welsh
Celtic Languages, n.o.s., n.e.s.	Other Celtic	Gaelic
Croatian	Croatian	Croatian
Serbian	Serbian	Serbian
Slovenian	Slovenian	Slovenian
Yugoslav, n.o.s.	Yugoslav, n.o.s.	Yugoslav, n.o.s.
Czech	Czech	Czech
Slovak	Slovak	Slovak
Finnish	Finnish	Finnish
German	German	German
Greek	Greek	Greek
Italian	Italian	Italian
Macedonian	Macedonian	Other
Magyar (Hungarian)	Magyar (Hungarian)	Magyar (Hungarian)
Dutch	Netherlandic	Netherlands
Flemish	Flemish	Flemish
Frisian	Netherlandic	Netherlands
Polish	Polish	Polish
Portuguese	Portuguese	Portuguese
Romanian	Romanian	Romanian
Russian	Russian	Russian
Danish	Danish	Danish
Icelandic	Icelandic	Icelandic
Norwegian	Norwegian	Norwegian
Swedish	Swedish	Swedish
Spanish	Spanish	Spanish
Ukrainian	Ukrainian	Ukrainian
Yiddish	Yiddish	Yiddish
Armenian	Armenian	Other
Cambodian	Other Asian	Not included
Chinese	Chinese	Chinese
Bengali	Indo-Pakistani	Indo-Pakistani
Cingalese	Indo-Pakistani	Indo-Pakistani
Hindi	Indo-Pakistani	Indo-Pakistani

¹ Mother tongue only.

Note: n.o.s. = not otherwise specified.
n.e.s. = not elsewhere specified.

Comparison of Languages Available in 1981, 1976, 1971 - Concluded

1981	1976 ¹	1971
Malayalam	Indo-Pakistani	Indo-Pakistani
Punjabi	Indo-Pakistani	Indo-Pakistani
Tamil	Indo-Pakistani	Indo-Pakistani
Telugu	Indo-Pakistani	Indo-Pakistani
Urdu	Indo-Pakistani	Indo-Pakistani
Indo-Pakistani, n.o.s., n.e.s.	Indo-Pakistani	Indo-Pakistani
Iranian	Iranian	Other
Japanese	Japanese	Japanese
Kam-Tai	Other Asian	Not included
Korean	Other Asian	Other
Malay/Bahasa	Malayo-Polynesian	Not included
Malayo-Polynesian, n.e.s.	Malayo-Polynesian	Not included
Philippino	Malayo-Polynesian	Not included
Tagalog	Malayo-Polynesian	Not included
Arabic	Semitic Languages	Arabic
Hebrew	Semitic Languages	Yiddish
Semitic Languages, n.e.s., n.o.s.	Semitic Languages	Arabic
Turkish	Turkish	Other
Vietnamese	Other Asian	Other
Other Asiatic, n.o.s., n.e.s.	Other Asian	Other
Swahili, n.o.s.	Swahili	Not included
Bantu, n.o.s., n.e.s.	Other	Not included
Niger-Congo Languages	Other	Not included
African Languages, n.o.s., n.e.s.	Other	Not included
Algonkian Languages, n.e.s.	Native Indian	Indian
Cree	Native Indian	Indian
Ojibway	Native Indian	Indian
Athapaskan Languages	Native Indian	Indian
Haida Languages	Native Indian	Indian
Iroquoian Languages	Native Indian	Indian
Kutenai Languages	Native Indian	Indian
Salishan Languages	Native Indian	Indian
Siouan Languages	Native Indian	Indian
Tlingit Languages	Native Indian	Indian
Tsimshian Languages	Native Indian	Indian
Wakashan Languages	Native Indian	Indian
Indian, n.o.s.	Native Indian	Indian
Inuktituk	Eskimo (Inuit)	Eskimo
Other	Other	Other

¹ Mother tongue only.

Mother Tongue by Home Language

English Mother Tongue

English Home Language

French Home Language

Other Home Languages

French Mother Tongue

English Home Language

French Home Language

Other Home Languages

Other Mother Tongues

English Home Language

French Home Language

Other (Same as Mother Tongue) Home Languages

Other (Not the same as Mother Tongue) Home Languages

"Other" refers to the non-official languages reported as either mother tongue or home language.

APPENDIX A-4

Comparison of Places of Birth Available in 1981, 1971

1981	1971
Newfoundland	Newfoundland
Prince Edward Island	Prince Edward Island
Nova Scotia	Nova Scotia
New Brunswick	New Brunswick
Quebec	Quebec
Ontario	Ontario
Manitoba	Manitoba
Saskatchewan	Saskatchewan
Alberta	Alberta
British Columbia	British Columbia
Yukon	Yukon
Northwest Territories	Northwest Territories
St. Pierre and Miquelon	Other
United States of America	United States of America
Anguilla	Other British (West Indies)
Antigua	Other British (West Indies)
Bahamas	Other Commonwealth and British Dependencies
Barbados	Barbados
Bermuda	Other Commonwealth and British Dependencies
Cayman Islands	Other West Indies
Cuba	Cuba
Dominica	Other West Indies
Dominican Republic	Dominican Republic
Grenada	Other British (West Indies)
Guadeloupe	Other West Indies
Haiti	Haiti
Jamaica	Jamaica
Martinique	Other West Indies
Montserrat	Other British (West Indies)
Netherlands Antilles	Other West Indies
Nevis	Other British (West Indies)
Puerto Rico	Puerto Rico
St. Kitts	Other British (West Indies)
St. Lucia	Other British (West Indies)
St. Vincent	Other British (West Indies)
Trinidad and Tobago	Trinidad and Tobago
Turks and Caicos Islands	Other West Indies
Virgin Islands (British)	Other British (West Indies)
Virgin Islands (United States)	Other West Indies
Belize	Other British (Central America)
Costa Rica	Central America
El Salvador	Central America
Guatemala	Central America

Note: n.o.s. = not otherwise specified.

n.e.s. = not elsewhere specified.

Comparison of Places of Birth Available in 1981, 1971 - Continued

1981	1971
Honduras	Central America
Mexico	Mexico
Nicaragua	Central America
Panama (Canal Zone)	Central America
Panama	Central America
Argentina	Argentina
Bolivia	Other South America
Brazil	Brazil
Chile	Other South America
Colombia	Other South America
Ecuador	Other South America
Falkland Islands	Other Commonwealth and British Dependencies
French Guiana	Other South America
Guyana	Guyana
Paraguay	Other South America
Peru	Other South America
Surinam	Other South America
Uruguay	Other South America
Venezuela	Venezuela
Belgium	Belgium
Eire	Republic of Ireland
France	France
Luxembourg	Luxembourg
Netherlands	Netherlands
United Kingdom	United Kingdom
Austria	Austria
Czechoslovakia	Czechoslovakia
Germany	Germany
East Germany	Not included
West Germany	Not included
Hungary	Hungary
Liechtenstein	Other Western Europe
Poland	Poland
Switzerland	Switzerland
Bulgaria	Bulgaria
Romania	Romania
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	Union of Soviet Socialist Republics
Denmark	Denmark
Finland	Finland
Iceland	Iceland
Norway	Norway
Sweden	Sweden
Albania	Albania
Andorra	Other Southern Europe
Gibraltar	Other Southern Europe
Greece	Greece
Italy	Italy
Malta	Malta

Comparison of Places of Birth Available in 1981, 1971 - Continued

1981	1971
Monaco	Other Southern Europe
Portugal	Portugal
San Marino	Italy
Spain	Spain
Vatican City State	Not included
Yugoslavia	Yugoslavia
Benin	Other Africa
Cape Verde Islands	Other
Gambia	Other British (Africa)
Ghana	Other British (Africa)
Guinea	Other Africa
Guinea-Bissau	Other Africa
Ivory Coast	Other Africa
Liberia	Other Africa
Mali	Other Africa
Mauritania	Other Africa
Niger	Nigeria
Nigeria	Nigeria
Senegal	Other Africa
Sierra Leone	Other British (Africa)
St. Helena	Other Commonwealth and British Dependencies
Togo	Other Africa
Upper Volta	Other Africa
Burundi	Other Africa
Comoros	Other
Ethiopia	Other Africa
Kenya	East Africa (Commonwealth)
Madagascar	Other Africa
Malawi	Other British (Africa)
Mauritius	Other Commonwealth and British Dependencies
Mayotte	Other
Mozambique	Other Africa
Republic of Djibouti	Not included
Rwanda	Other Africa
Seychelles	Other Commonwealth and British Dependencies
Somalia	Other Africa
Tanzania	East Africa (Commonwealth)
Uganda	East Africa (Commonwealth)
Zambia	East Africa (Commonwealth)
Zimbabwe (Rhodesia)	East Africa (Commonwealth)
Algeria	Algeria
Egypt	United Arab Republic
Libya	Libya
Morocco	Morocco
Sudan	Other Africa
Tunisia	Tunisia

Comparison of Places of Birth Available in 1981, 1971 - Continued

1981	1971
Western Sahara	Not included
Angola	Other Africa
Cameroon	Other Africa
Central African Republic (Empire)	Other Africa
Chad	Other Africa
Congo	Other Africa
Equatoria Guinea	Not included
Gabon	Other Africa
Sao Tomé and Príncipe	Other
Zaire	Other Africa
Botswana	Other British (Africa)
Lesotho	Other British (Africa)
Republic of South Africa	Republic of South Africa
Swaziland	Other British (Africa)
Hong Kong	Other Commonwealth and British Dependencies
Japan	Japan
Korea	Other Asia
North Korea	Other Asia
South Korea	Other Asia
Mongolia	Other Asia
People's Republic of China	China
Taiwan	China
Bangladesh	Not included
Bhutan	Other Asia
India	India
Nepal	Other Asia
Pakistan	Pakistan
Sri Lanka	Ceylon
Brunei	Other Commonwealth and British Dependencies
Burma	Other Asia
Indonesia	Other Asia
Kampuchea (Cambodia)	Other Asia
Laos	Other Asia
Malaysia	Other Commonwealth and British Dependencies
Philippines	Philippines
Singapore	Other Commonwealth and British Dependencies
Thailand	Other Asia
Vietnam	Other Asia
Afghanistan	Other Asia
Bahrain	Other Asia
Cyprus	Other Asia
Iran	Iran
Iraq	Other Asia
Israel	Israel
Jordan	Other Asia

Comparison of Places of Birth Available in 1981, 1971 - Concluded

1981	1971
Kuwait	Other Asia
Lebanon	Lebanon
Oman	Other Asia
Qatar	Other Asia
Saudi Arabia	Other Asia
Syria	Syria
Turkey	Turkey
United Arab Emirates	Not included
Yemen Arab Republic	United Arab Republic
People's Democratic Republic of Yemen	Other Asia
Australia	Australia
New Zealand	Other Australia (Commonwealth)
New Caledonia	Other
New Hebrides	Other
Papua New Guinea	Other Commonwealth and British Dependencies
Solomon Islands	Other Commonwealth and British Dependencies
Fiji	Other Commonwealth and British Dependencies
Tonga	Other Commonwealth and British Dependencies
Western Samoa	Other Commonwealth and British Dependencies
Gilbert Islands	Other Commonwealth and British Dependencies
Nauru	Other Commonwealth and British Dependencies
Pitcairn	Other Commonwealth and British Dependencies
Tuvalu	Not included
Other, n.e.s., n.o.s.	Other

APPENDIX A-5

Comparison of Religious Code Values 1981, 1971

1981	1971
Agnostic	Other
Anglican	Anglican
Antiochian Orthodox Christian	Not included
Apostolic Christian	Other
Armenian Orthodox	Greek Orthodox
Associated Gospel	Other
Atheist	No Religion
Baha'i	Other
Baptist	Baptist
Brethren in Christ	Brethren in Christ
Buddhist	Buddhist
Canadian Reformed Church	Not included
Charismatic Renewal	Not included
Christadelphian	Other
Christian & Missionary Alliance	Christian & Missionary Alliance
Christian Assembly	Other
Christian Congregation	Other
Christian, n.o.s.	Other
Christian Reformed	Christian Reformed
Churches of Christ, Disciples	Churches of Christ, Disciples
Church of God	Other
Church of Latter Day Saints	Mormon
Church of the Nazarene	Church of the Nazarene
Confucian	Confucian
Doukhobors, Orthodox	Doukhobor
Doukhobors, Reformed	Doukhobor
Dutch Reformed	Christian Reformed
Evangelical	United Church
Evangelical Free Church	United Church
Fourth Way	Not included
Free Methodist	Free Methodist
Greek Orthodox	Greek Orthodox
Hindu	Other
Hutterite	Hutterite
Interdenominational	Other
Islam	Other
Jehovah's Witnesses	Jehovah's Witnesses
Jewish	Jewish
Lutheran	Lutheran
Mennonite	Mennonite
Methodist Episcopal	Not included
Methodist, n.o.s.	Clerically assigned to Free Methodist or Wesleyan Methodist during the coding operation

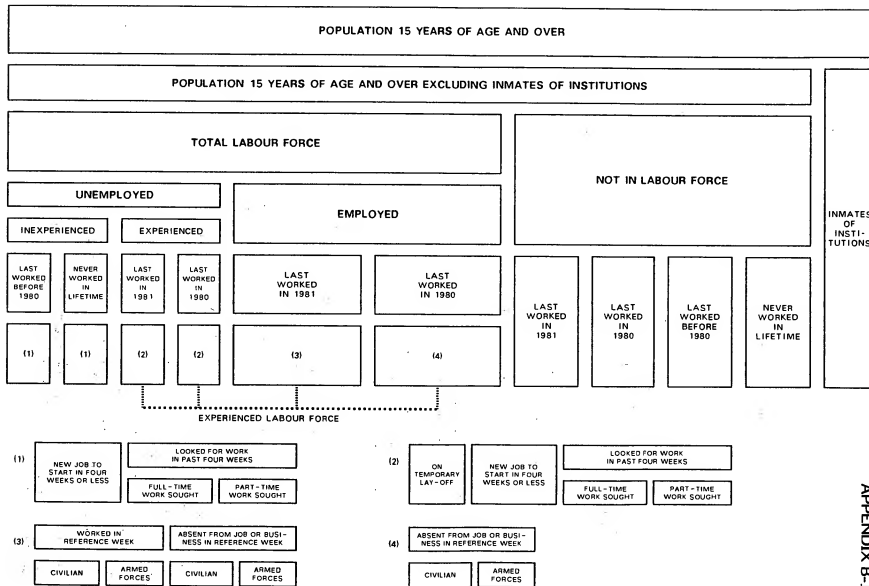
Note: n.o.s. = not otherwise specified.

n.e.s. = not elsewhere specified.

Comparison of Religious Code Values 1981, 1971 - Concluded

1981	1971
Missionary Church	Other
Mission Covenant	Other
Mission de l'Esprit Saint	Other
Moravian	Other
Native Indian or Inuit Religions	Not included
New Apostolic	Other
New Church	Other
New Thought-Unity-Metaphysical	Other/Not included
Non-denominational	Other
No Religion	No Religion
Orthodox, n.o.s.	Greek Orthodox
Other Christian	Other
Other Non-Christian	Other
Other Non-Religious	Other/No Religion
Other, n.e.s.	Other/Not included
Other Para-Religious Groups	Other/Not included
Other Reformed	Other
Pagan	Other
Pentecostal	Pentecostal
People's Church	Other
Plymouth Brethren	Plymouth Brethren
Polish National Catholic Church	Other
Presbyterian	Presbyterian
Protestant, n.o.s.	Clerically assigned to United Church or Anglican or Presbyterian or Baptist or Lutheran during the coding operation
Quakers	Other
Reformed Church of America	Other
Reorganized Church of Latter Day Saints	Mormon
Roman Catholic	Roman Catholic
Romanian Orthodox	Greek Orthodox
Russian Orthodox	Greek Orthodox
Salvation Army	Salvation Army
Serbian Orthodox	Greek Orthodox
Seventh Day Adventist	Adventist
Sikh	Other
Spiritualist	Other
Standard Church	Other
Taoist	Other
Theosophical Groups	Other
Ukrainian Catholic	Ukrainian Catholic
Ukrainian Orthodox	Greek Orthodox
Unitarian	Unitarian
United Church	United Church
Wesleyan	Other
Worldwide Church of God	Not included

POPULATION AND LABOUR FORCE ACTIVITY COMPONENTS, 1981 CENSUS OF CANADA



APPENDIX B-2

Comparability of Labour Force Activity with Previous Censuses and with the Labour Force Survey

In 1976 and 1971, inmates of institutions were asked the labour force questions but were excluded from the labour force. They were thus part of the "Not in labour force" group.

The Employed in 1976 were defined in a similar fashion to 1981, although in that census a separate question was asked on unpaid family work, as well as a separate question on "absence from job" which followed the "lay-off" and "new job" questions. Absence without pay on training courses or educational leave was to be included if the job was being held for their return. In 1971, the Employed excluded female farm labourers who were unpaid family workers and who "helped without pay" for less than 20 hours a week. In addition, the question on "looking for work" preceded that on "absent from job", and persons who were both "looking for work" and "absent" were considered as unemployed rather than employed. No question or instruction on "new job" was included in the material distributed to respondents, although if they enquired of the Census Representative or Telephone Assistance Service, they would have been told to consider themselves as "absent". It seems unlikely from the evidence that any significant number of respondents did so.

The Unemployed in 1976 included those who looked for work only in the reference week, rather than during the previous four weeks. The questionnaire Guide included instructions to mark "Yes" for looking if they would have looked for work except for temporary illness, indefinite lay-off from a job to which they expected to be called back, or their belief that no work was available in their community. The question on "availability for work" provided for "Yes" and "No" responses only; the instruction indicated that (besides persons unavailable because of going to school) persons unavailable because they already had a job, because they were temporarily ill, or because of personal or family responsibilities were to indicate "No". Thus, some persons who would be considered "available" in 1981 would not be so considered in 1976 if they followed the instructions in the Guide.

The "lay-off" group in 1976 was obtained through a separate question and was, in theory, confined to those laid off for 30 days or less, rather than the 26 weeks or less criterion of 1981; however, in practice, this instruction may have been ignored.

The "new job" portion of the Unemployed in 1976 relates to those with a job to start at a definite date in the future, rather than within the four weeks from the reference week. In 1971, the Unemployed included in the "looking for work" category persons who were also "with job but absent". The instructions for the "looking for work" question indicated "Yes" was to be marked if they would have looked for work except for temporary illness or the belief that no work was available, and made no mention of indefinite lay-off. No question was asked on availability for work. In 1971, the "lay-off" group was, as in 1976, theoretically confined to those laid off for 30 days or less and, unlike 1981 and 1976, no deletion of full-time elementary and secondary students was done. No question was asked on "new job" and such persons were included in the Unemployed only if they indicated they looked for work or were on lay-off. The effect of these differences on the comparison of the labour force between 1971 and 1976 is examined in K. Ashagrie's study entitled A User's Guide to 1976 Census Data on Labour Force Activity, available from User Advisory Services. A redefinition of the labour force on a 1971 basis could be provided from the 1981 data, although this could not make allowances for the change in the reference period to four weeks for "looking for work".

The 1981 Census data on Labour Force Activity have been designed to meet, as far as possible, the Labour Force Survey's definitions of the Employed and Unemployed. The coverage of the Labour Force Survey excludes, as well as inmates of institutions, the Armed Forces, the Yukon and Northwest Territories, persons resident on Indian Reserves and households of diplomatic or other Canadian government personnel outside Canada. Well-trained interviewers are used rather than the self-enumeration technique used in the census, and methods of collection, processing, editing and imputation in the Labour Force Survey can take advantage of data available from the previous month's questionnaire. The reference weeks for the May and June 1981 Labour Force Surveys were May 10 to 16 and June 14 to 20, while that for the 1981 Census would, in most cases, be the week of May 24 to 30.

While the questions asked to define the Employed differ slightly, in the two vehicles, the definition of the Employed is essentially the same, although the Labour Force Survey instructions indicate that persons who work regularly every month are to be included as "having a job but not at work". There is no mention of such persons in the census instructions.

The Unemployed are also similarly defined, although in the Labour Force Survey, "looking" activity is obtained through a question on job search methods. Since no data are available in the census on full-time attendance at school in the reference week, it was necessary to rely on the question on "reasons they could not start work" to delete those persons unavailable for work for this reason.

As well, since no equivalent question was asked in the 1981 Census, the deletion from the Unemployed of persons who looked for work in the previous four weeks, but not in the reference week, and indicated the reason as "no longer interested in finding work", could not be done in the 1981 Census. An analysis of the differences in the actual data from the two sources will be done when the data from the 1981 Census become available, and will be published at that time.

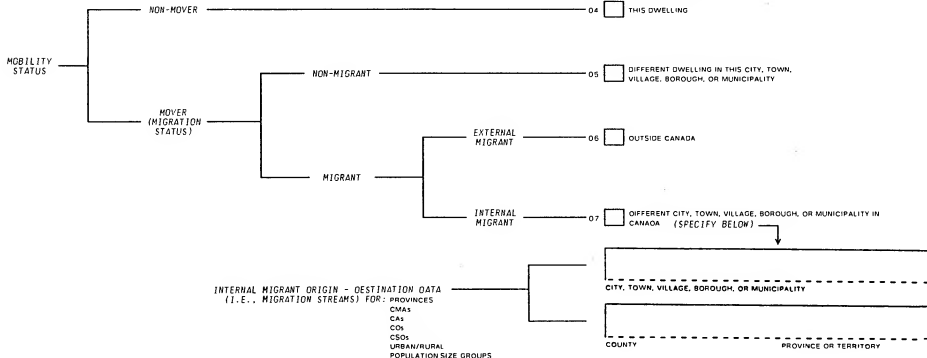
RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE 1981 MOBILITY STATUS CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK AND
THE 1981 CENSUS QUESTION FOR MOBILITY STATUS

1981 CENSUS QUESTION

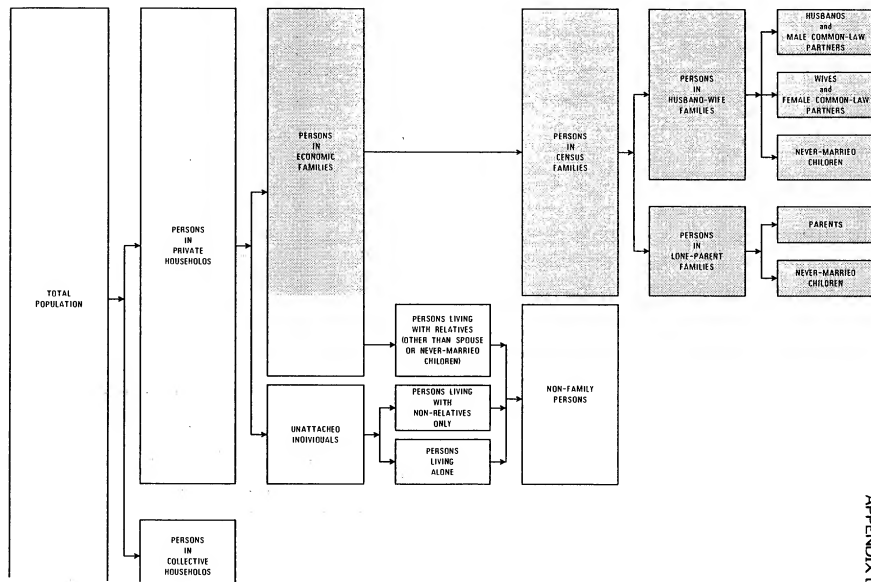
36. WHERE DID YOU LIVE 5 YEARS AGO ON JUNE 1, 1976?

MARK ONE BOX ONLY

NOTE: IF YOUR PLACE OF RESIDENCE 5 YEARS AGO WAS A MUNICIPALITY WITHIN A LARGE URBAN AREA, BE CAREFUL NOT TO CONFUSE SUBURBAN MUNICIPALITIES WITH THE LARGEST CITY. FOR EXAMPLE, DISTINGUISH BETWEEN MONTREAL-NORD AND MONTREAL, SCARBOROUGH AND TORONTO, WEST VANCOUVER AND VANCOUVER.

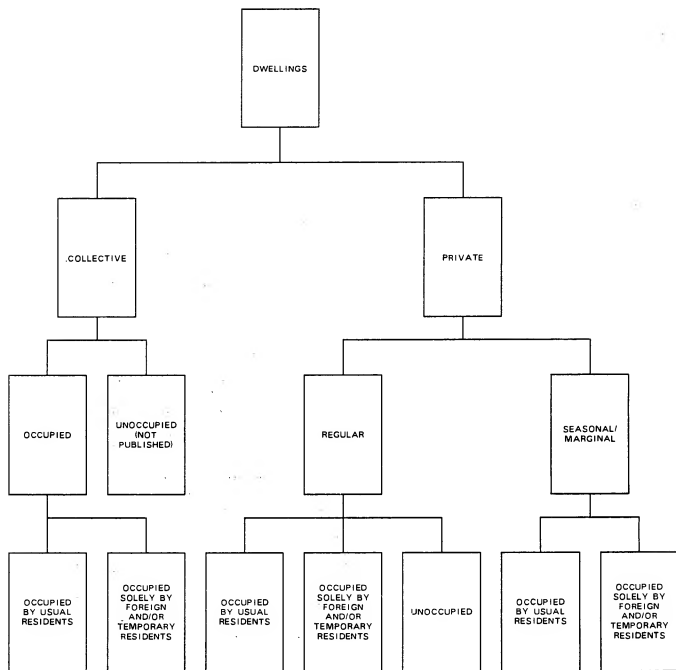


**SCHEMATIC REPRESENTATION OF ECONOMIC AND CENSUS FAMILY MEMBERSHIP,
AND FAMILY STATUS, 1981 CENSUS OF CANADA**



APPENDIX E

DWELLING UNIVERSE IN THE 1981 CENSUS OF CANADA

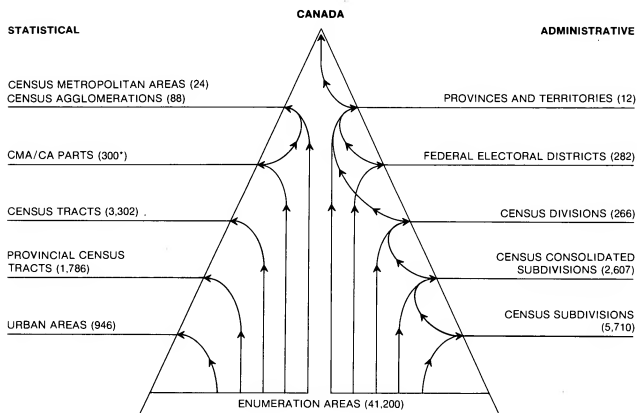


Geographical Framework

A simple alphabetical listing of census geographic terms cannot provide a clear understanding of the relationships among census geographical concepts. Figure 1 outlines the hierarchy and the relationships of census geostatistical areas. Each geographic concept can be allocated to one of two distinct categories: i.e., those areas defined for administrative purposes and those areas defined for statistical purposes. The census enumeration area is the basic building block of all census geographic areas.

Table 1 indicates those census geostatistical areas present in each province, since different names are used in different provinces for the same spatial level.

Figure 1.
The 1981 Census Geographic Hierarchy



The numbers in brackets represent the number of each type of area.

* Approximate number

Census data are available for any of the geographical levels in Figure 1 and Table 1. Where census data are not published in regular census publications they can be obtained on computer user summary tapes, computer print-outs, microfiche or by special requests, within the limitations imposed by confidentiality restrictions. Those users wishing to obtain census data for their own user-defined geographic areas (i.e., non-standard areas) may do so through special requests on a fee-for-service basis.

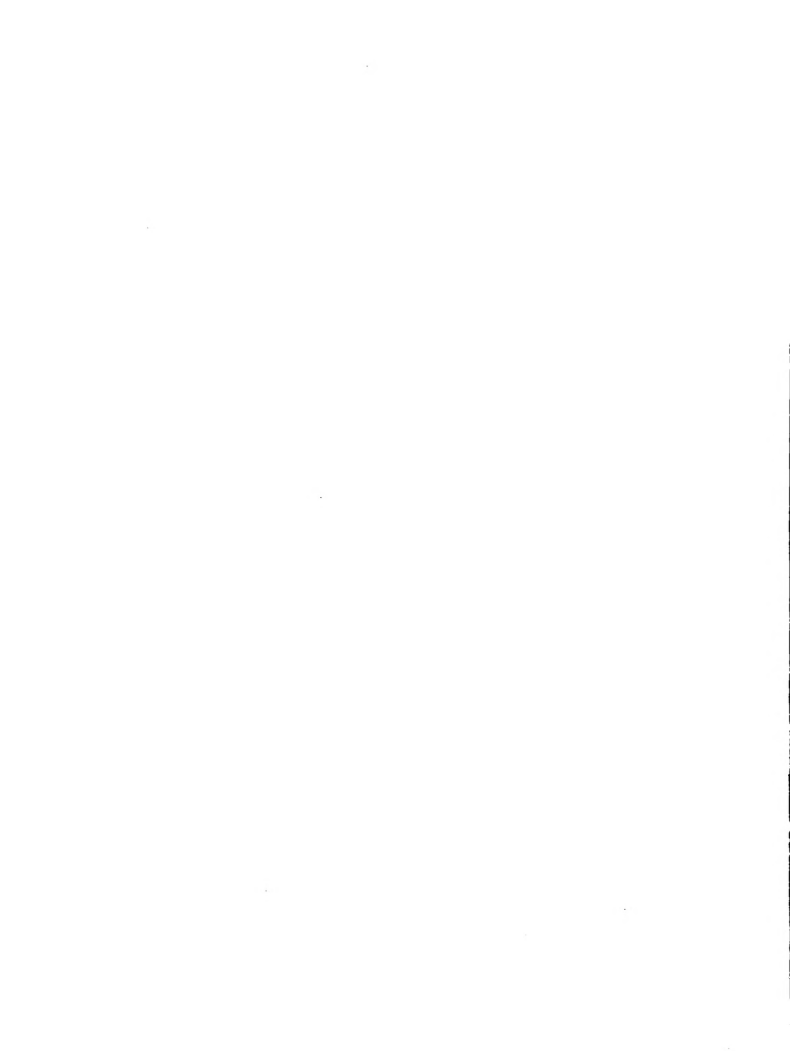
Census data for non-standard areas can be retrieved using the Geographically Referenced Data Storage and Retrieval (GRDSR) system, also known as Geocoding. The Geocoding system assigns geographic coordinates (centroids) at the population centre of every EA in Canada and of each block face in most of the large (50,000 population and over) urban areas. Data for non-standard areas are retrieved by aggregating EA or block-face centroids within each non-standard area.

Maps showing the boundaries and spatial relationship of census geostatistical areas are available in the form of published reference maps for FEDs, CDs, CSDs, CMAs, CAs and CTs. More detailed maps for all census geostatistical areas are available on demand.

TABLE 1 : CENSUS GEOSTATISTICAL AREAS BY PROVINCE AND TERRITORY

	Total	Newfound- land	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskat- chewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Yukon	Northwest Territories
Federal Electoral District	282	7	4	11	10	75	95	14	14	21	28	1	2
Census Division	268	10	3	18	15	78	53	23	18	15	29	1	8
Census Division	66	10	-	-	-	-	-	23	18	15	-	-	-
County	143	-	3	18	15	78	31	-	-	-	-	-	-
Regional District	28	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	29	-	-
Regional Municipality	11	-	-	-	-	-	11	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other	17	-	-	-	-	-	11	-	-	-	-	1	5
Census Consolidated Subdivision	2,607	103	87	53	153	1,098	545	128	307	72	77	1	8
Census Subdivision	5,710	403	112	113	285	1,819	932	282	889	416	580	9	70
BOR : Borough	4	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-
City : Cité	148	2	1	3	8	24	45	5	13	12	34	2	1
CM : County(Municipality)	30	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30	-	-	-
COM : Community	140	140	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
CT : Canton(Municipalité de)	126	-	-	-	-	128	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
CU : Cantons units(Municipali- té de)	12	-	-	-	-	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
DM : District Municipality	39	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	39	-	-
HAM : Hamlet	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ID : Improvement District	27	-	-	-	-	-	7	-	-	20	-	-	20
LGD : Local Government District	21	-	-	-	-	-	-	21	-	-	-	-	-
LID : Local Improvement District	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-
LOT : Township and Royalty	69	-	69	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MC : Municipal Corporation	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MD : Municipal District	30	-	-	12	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
PAR : Parish	151	-	-	-	151	-	-	-	-	18	-	-	-
P : Paroisse(Municipalité de)	462	-	-	-	-	462	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
R : Indian Reserve - Réserve Indienne	772	-	4	18	19	27	112	65	89	60	378	-	-
RM : Rural Municipality	404	-	-	-	-	-	-	105	289	-	-	-	-
RY : Resort Village	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	-	-	-
SA : Special Area	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-
SCM : Subdivision of County Municipality	41	-	-	41	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SD : Sans désignation (Municipalité)	415	-	-	-	-	415	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
S-E : Indian Settlement	12	-	-	-	-	10	1	1	-	-	-	-	-
SET : Settlement	38	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	38
SRD : Subdivision of Regional District	61	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	61	-	-
SUN : Subdivision of Unorganized	94	94	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SV : Summer Village	39	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	39	-	-	-
T : Town	681	167	8	39	21	-	144	35	141	110	10	1	5
TP : Township	479	-	-	-	-	-	479	-	-	-	-	-	-
U : Unorganized - Non organisé	91	-	-	-	-	52	21	10	2	-	-	1	5
V : Village	237	-	-	-	-	237	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
VL : Village	1,050	-	30	-	88	254	119	40	338	124	58	-	1
Census Metropolitan Area	24	1	-	1	1	5*	10*	1	2	2	2	-	-
Census Agglomeration	88	4	2	5	6	28*	27*	3*	5*	1	12	-	-
Census Tract	3,302	33	-	62	56	916	1,400	135	70	262	368	-	-
Provincial Census Tract	1,785	84	23	112	92	435	471	89	143	159	165	4	8
Urban Area	948	61	8	44	39	248	258	39	59	95	88	1	6

* CMAs and CAs crossing provincial limits are counted in both provinces



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